7.21.80

S 1575-1 d

FY 1981

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

THE DISTRICT of COLUMBIA and WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

Economic Developments and Outlook

Department of Employment Services
William R. Ford, Director

★ ★ ★ Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

JULY 1980

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PREFACE

The objective of the ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT is to provide basic economic, demographic, and labor market analysis necessary for policy formulation and program planning by the D.C. Department of Employment Services for the current fiscal year. In addition, the nature of the document makes it useful to other agencies which administer manpower related programs, and to the general public for its need for labor market data. It is therefore distributed widely outside the Department.

This report was prepared in the Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Branch of Labor Market Information and Analysis, under the direction of Rufus Daniels. Major contributors were Lawrence Thurston, Eileen Dent, and James T. Cooper, labor economists; and Earl Lee, occupational analyst. All typing was performed by Sandra Sconion. All charts were constructed by Karl Pitts.

Comments or questions on this publication or other Labor Market Information publications of the D.C. Department of Employment Services may be directed as follows:

D.C. Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information,
Research , and Analysis
605 G Street, N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20001
724-2414

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
PREFACE		i
INTRODUCTION		iii
I.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK:	
	A. The District of Columbia	1
	B. The Metropolitan Area	7
	C. The Nation	9
II.	POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS	10
III.	EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY	22
IV.	EMPLOYMENT DEVLEOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION	32
V.	UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS	56
VI.	EMPLOYMENT SERVICE UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS	67
VII.	EMPLOYMENT SERVICE--SUPPLY/DEMAND	75
VIII.	BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	79
IX.	ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES	82
X.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	85
XI.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	88
XII.	APPENDIX TABLES	90
XIII.	LIST OF SOURCES	103

INTRODUCTION

Description of the Area

The District of Columbia, capital of the United States, is located on the boundaries of Virginia and Maryland. The Potomac River borders the southwestern part of the city with monuments, parklands, and recreational areas along its bank. It is a city replete with national institutions and monuments, religious centers, museums, galleries, performing arts centers, and major institutions of higher learning.

The Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) extends outward from the District of Columbia to include three Maryland counties (Charles, Montgomery, and Prince Georges); four Virginia counties (Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William) and five independent Virginia cities (Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park). This metropolitan/labor market is 2,812 square miles in area. Maryland jurisdictions comprise 1,439 square miles of the metropolitan area and Virginia, with the largest number of jurisdictions, contains 1,312 square miles of the area. The District of Columbia, although only 61 square miles, is the geographic, economic, cultural, and city center of the metropolitan area.

Despite its large size, the Washington area has become, perhaps more than any other in the nation, a geographically and economically integrated labor market. The 1970 Census indicated that almost 44 percent of the area labor force worked outside its county of residence. This has been made possible by an effective highway network--notably Interstates 495 (the Capital Beltway), 295, 95, 395, and 66; and Baltimore-Washington and George Washington Parkways. A rapid rail system has also been added and since it commenced operation in March 1976, Metro rail has grown to 33.6 miles with an average daily ridership of 275,000 to 280,000. The completion of the entire 100-mile system is currently scheduled for 1990.

Highlights

Between 1960 and 1970 the population of the Washington Metropolitan Area grew by 7.8 percent per year to become the seventh largest metropolitan area by 1970. Growth has slowed in the 1970's and between 1970 and 1981 population is expected to grow at an annual average of less than one percent per year. This growth has and will continue to take place in the suburbs, particularly the outlying counties of Charles in Maryland and Fairfax, Prince William, and Loudoun in Virginia. The District of Columbia has lost population continually throughout this decade and by 1981 the population of the District is expected to have fallen to 662,500. The racial distribution between the city and the suburbs remains unbalanced. In 1981 the population of the District of Columbia is expected to be 73 percent nonwhite. The suburban ring's nonwhite population is expected to account for 15.4 percent of the total population in 1981.

Between 1978 and 1979 total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 2.9 percent in the District of Columbia, far above the rate of growth between 1970 and 1979. Similar positive gains were evident in the unemployment situation with unemployment rate in the District of Columbia reversing its upward trend, and decreasing from the decade high of 9.7 percent in 1977 to 7.5 percent in 1979. In the metropolitan area, the number of jobs increased by 2.8 percent and the unemployment rate fell from 4.8 percent in 1978 to 4.5 percent in 1979.

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia is projected to increase between 1976 and 1982 at an average annual rate of 1.1 percent. For the metropolitan area average annual growth is projected at 3.1 percent between 1976 and 1982.

The occupational distribution of the District of Columbia and the Metro Area is dominated by "white collar" jobs. By 1982, these jobs--which include professional, technical, managerial, clerical, and sales--are projected to account for 70.5 percent and 66.3 percent in the respective jurisdictions.

It has been projected that in Fiscal Year 1981 there will be 95,810 cases potentially eligible for manpower related services. This "universe of need" includes persons unemployed 16 weeks or more (15,930); persons with family income less than OMB poverty guidelines (73,700); and persons receiving public assistance (43,000).

Economic Development and Outlook
The District of Columbia

Over the past few years, the economy of the District of Columbia (D.C.) has undergone some fundamental changes. The Gross District Product (GDP) for D.C. as computed by the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company showed its largest gain in 1978 with the index rising 1.9 percent. In 1979, the GDP rose 1.7 percent to 104.1, .2 percentage points less than the previous year, but far above the annual average growth rate of 0.2 percent a year. (See Chart I for GDP from 1965 to 1979.)

The largest percentage increase during the year was in communication-public utilities, with a strong advance in communications, a small gain in the sale of electricity, and a decrease in natural gas sales. Finance-insurance-real-estate gained moderately with particular strength in the financial component.

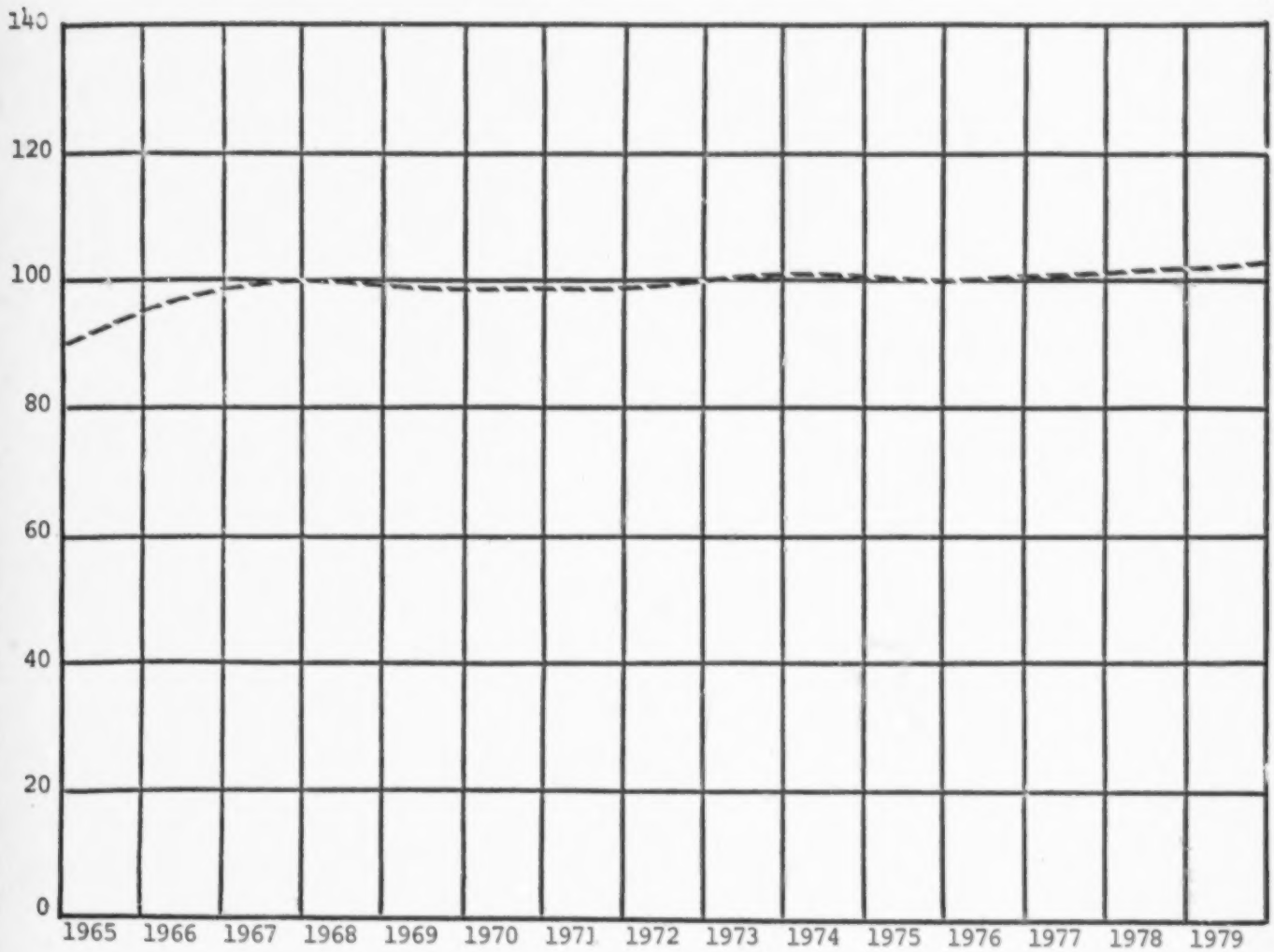
Services had a modest advance, as Washington continued to attract a number of firms wishing to locate corporate offices near the federal government. Trade's moderate advance included the best year-to-year gains in downtown Washington department stores in a decade. A contributing factor to this gain is downtown's increased accessibility by the metrorail system.

Although tourism is not a component of the gross district product index, it has a considerable impact on the Washington economy. Tourism declined 4 percent during the first eleven months of 1979, adversely affected by the gasoline shortage in mid year, as well as inflation's erosion of personal income.1/

1/ Business in Washington, a C & P Telephone Company unpublished report.

CHART I

INDEX OF GROSS PRODUCT
District of Columbia
1965-1979



1967=100

Average growth at 3.7% per year based on 1953-67 experience
Average growth at .2% per year based on 1968-77 experience

Source: Business in Washington, December, 1979 - January, 1980, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company

Industry employment in the District of Columbia during the 1970's increased at a rate of one percent a year. This one percent growth rate was significantly below that for the metropolitan area as a whole. During this time period over three-fourths of this growth was in the government sector.

Between 1977 and 1978 industry employment growth shifted away from the public sector, as total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 3.9 percent. The over the year gains between 1978 and 1979 were not as great as the previous year but nonetheless were significant as industry employment increased 2.9 percent. In contrast to the 1970-1979 period when the government sector accounted for three-fourths of total employment growth, between 1977 and 1979 the government sector accounted for 36 percent of total employment growth.

The level and rate of unemployment which peaked at 9.7 percent in 1977 has since shown continued improvement. The unemployment rate for D.C. averaged 8.5 percent in 1978 and declined further to 7.5 percent in 1979. Similar declines were evident in the level of unemployment, going from 28,000 in 1978 to 24,000 in 1979. By 1980, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is expected to approach 7.0 percent with the level approaching 22,000. In addition to the improved unemployment picture for D.C. residents, the ratio of the D.C. unemployment rate to the Washington, D.C. SMSA unemployment rate declined between 1977 and 1978, going from 1.86 percent in 1977 to 1.77 in 1978. The 1979 data for the metropolitan area indicates the ratio of D.C. unemployment rate to SMSA unemployment rate declined further to 1.67 percent. This forecast of continued economic growth for the D.C. economy assumes that the national recession which is predicted for 1980 will be moderate and short lived.

Some analysts feel that the recession will, in fact, be more severe and/or sustained than current administration estimates. In the event that the recession of 1980 is equal to or greater than that of 1975, the unemployment rate of District of Columbia residents is expected to range between 9.2 percent to 10.0 percent during 1980, with recovery expected to begin sometime during the third quarter of 1981.

The evidence from unemployment statistics alone can be of limited value because the unemployment rates confound the effects of labor force participation and unemployment. The employment population ratio (E/P) provides yet another supplementary indicator on the labor market characteristics of the District of Columbia labor force. These statistics are shown in Table I. As can be seen from the data in Table I, the E/P has not varied as much as the unemployment rate between 1970 and 1979. In general the E/P is negatively related to the unemployment rate, as Table I indicates for the District of Columbia. By 1981, the E/P is expected to be approximately 43.9 percent with the unemployment rate approaching 7.0 percent. Chart II shows a graphical presentation of this same data for 1970 and 1979 with projections for 1980 and 1981.

TABLE I

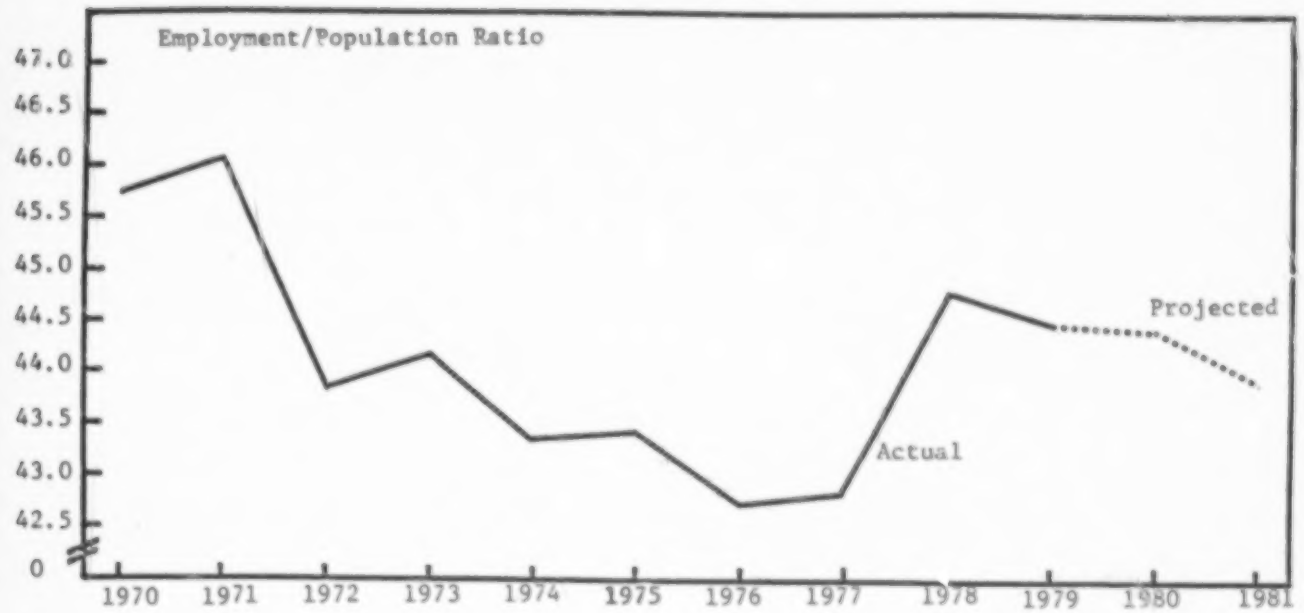
EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIOS FOR
the District of Columbia
1970 - 1978 and Projections for 1979, 1980, and 1981

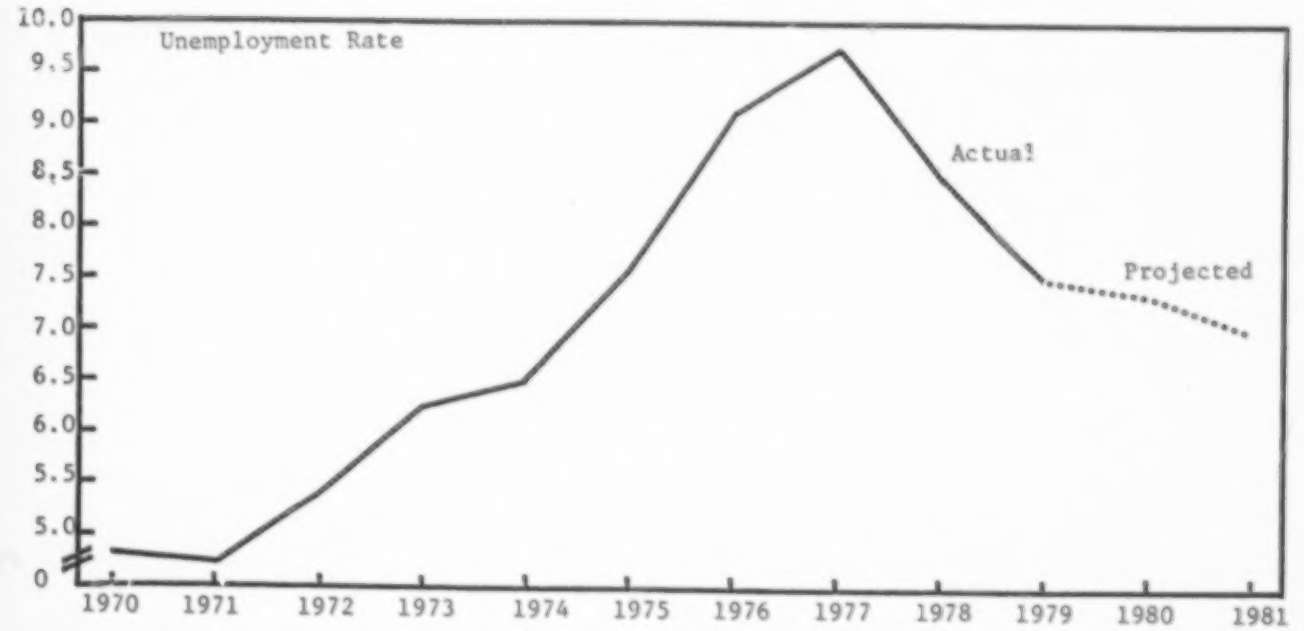
	Employment Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
1970	45.7	4.8
1971	46.1	4.6
1972	43.8	5.4
1973	44.2	6.3
1974	43.3	6.5
1975	43.4	7.6
1976	42.7	9.1
1977	42.8	9.7
1978	44.8	8.5
1979	44.5	7.5
1980	44.4	7.4
1981	43.9	7.0

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

CHART II

Selected Labor Force Characteristics
District of Columbia
1970-1979
Projections for 1980, 1981





Metropolitan D.C.

The increasing pressures of stagflation nationally are expected to cause moderate growth in the metropolitan economy in 1980 and 1981. Despite this national picture, the metropolitan area is expected to show some resiliency and stability during the anticipated downturn in economic activity nationally. During the national downturn in economic activity between 1974 and 1975 local employment rose slightly. Nationally wage and salary employment declined. This decline was led by the manufacturing sector.

As noted earlier this resiliency and stability is anticipated to be maintained during the expected downturn. The industrial structure of the area and the stabilizing effect of federal employment were contributing factors in the resiliency and stability evident during 1974-75. These two factors are expected to have similar effects during the expected '80 recession (assuming it is as mild as some economists have predicted).

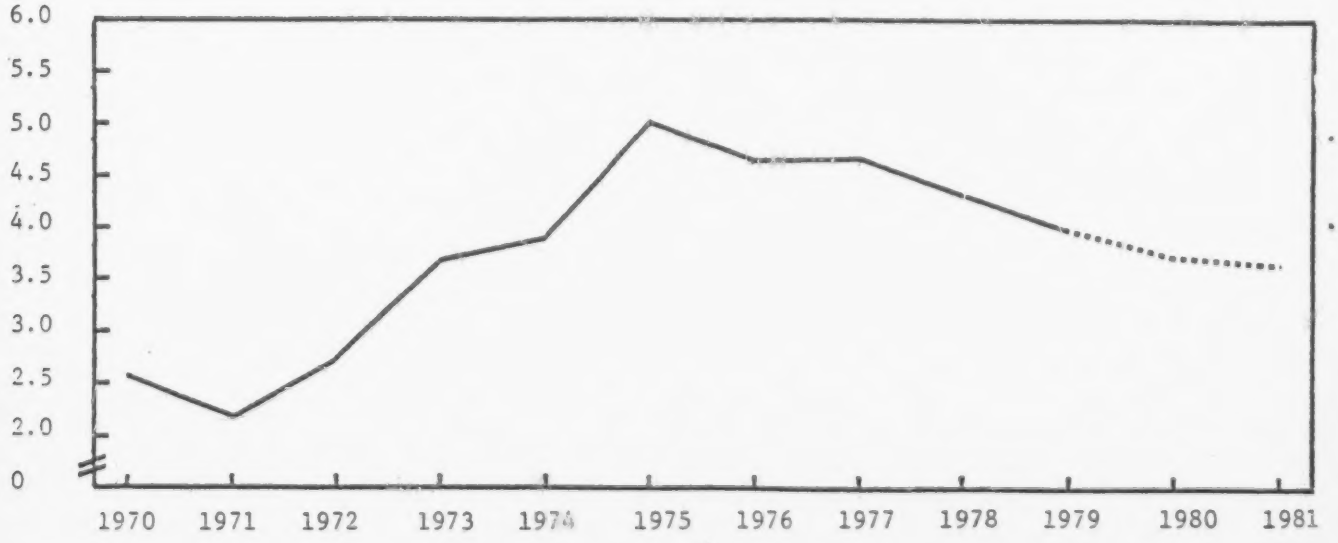
Area retail sales which totaled $12.2 billion in 1978 increased to $12.5 billion in 1979 - a 2.4 percent increase. Similar comparisons for nondurable goods stores sales reveal an increase from $8.1 billion in 1978 to $8.2 billion in 1979 - 1.2 percent increase. Credit limitations recently imposed by the Federal Reserve and continuing high inflation will significantly impact upon area residents' ability to purchase durable goods in 1980 and 1981.
Between 1978 and 1979 total new construction in Metropolitan Washington, D.C. increased 3.1 percent - from $1846 million to $1904 million. Residental construction also increased with permit valuation increasing from $842 million in 1978 to $872 million in 1979 - up 3.6 percent.

The acceleration of inflation that began in 1978 and continued throughout 1979 was evident in the housing market, as the number of new units between 1978 and 1979 declined approximately 18 percent--going from 24,000 units in 1978 to 14,600 new units in 1979. The effects of inflation and the credit limitations imposed by the Federal Reserve have thus far impacted upon the housing market in metro D.C. and are expected to negatively impact this market for the remainder of 1980 and early 1981.

Area employment is expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.5 percent between 1979 and 1982 (a total of 113,700 new jobs added to the area's economy). Since 1975 when the unemployment rate peaked at 5.5 percent the area's economy has gained approximately 167,400 additional jobs. The unemployment rate which has steadily decreased since 1975 averaged 5.2 percent in 1977, 4.8 percent in 1978, and 4.5 percent in 1979 and is expected to approach 4.3 percent in 1980, assuming a moderate decline in economic activity nationally. (See Chart III).

CHART III

Unemployment Rate
Metropolitan Area
1970-1979, Projections for 1980 and 1981



THE NATION

Despite the 13 percent inflation rate in 1979 the predicated recession did not occur as real GNP increased 2.2 percent. This growth in real GNP was much less than the previous years when real GNP increased 4.9 percent in 1977 and 4.0 percent in 1978. The major reason the recession did not occur as forecast was that consumers changed their patterns in responding to inflation.

Instead of pulling back as a result of the price surge, consumers continued spending because of it. At the same time U.S. exports increased sharply keeping employment levels rising rather than falling off as had been predicted. As a result the unemployment rate declined from 6.0 percent in 1978 to 5.7 percent in 1979.

The tight money policies along with high inflation during 1979 had a negative impact on the nation's housing market. Housing starts which were sustained at the high annual rate of 2 million units during 1978 declined to 1.745 million units during 1979. The projected level of new starts is expected to be just over 1 million units--significantly below the 1979 levels. These estimates are consistent with other gloomy forecasts for the national economy which is expected to slump into a recession during 1980.

The economic outlook for 1980 provides very little promise with inflation still expected to be in double digits ranging between 10 percent to 11 percent according to administration estimates--down from 13 percent in 1979. The unemployment rate which declined between 1978 and 1979 is expected to increase during 1980 ranging between 7.5 percent and 8.0 percent. The nation's measure of real economic growth (real GNP) is expected to decline 1.5 percent during 1980. According to some analysts, this reflects negative growth in the first two or three quarters of the year.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Metropolitan Area

According to recent population projections for the metropolitan area, population is expected to grow at a rate of less than one percent per year between 1970 and 1981 (See Table I). This is significantly below the growth rate of 7.8 percent per year for the metropolitan area between 1960 and 1970 when it was the fastest growing major area in the United States. As Table I indicates, population in the metropolitan area in 1970 totaled 2,908,801 making it the seventh largest SMSA in the Nation at that time.

With the continued rise in per capita income and the completion of the 100-mile Metro rail system, the population of the metropolitan area is expected to continue to decentralize. As Table I reveals this growth in population is expected to take place solely in the suburbs. Between 1970 and 1981 population outside the central city is expected grow 15.6 percent with nearly 90 percent of this growth being in the outlying counties of Charles County in Maryland; and Fairfax, Loundoun, and Prince William counties in Virginia. This outward growth will have the effect of extending the economic boundaries of metropolitan Washington beyond its geopolitical boundaries by the mid 1980's.

TABLE I

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA POPULATION BY JURISDICTION

1970 and Projected 1981

	1970	1981	Percent of Change 1970-1981	Distribution 1970	Distribution 1981
Metropolitan Area	2,908,801	3,150,000	8.3	100.0	100.0
Washington, D.C.	756,510	662,500	-12.4	26.0	21.0
Suburban Ring	2,152,291	2,487,500	15.6	74.0	79.0
Maryland Suburbs	1,231,054	1,356,700	10.2	42.3	43.1
Charles County	47,678	66,700	39.9	1.6	2.1
Montgomery County	522,809	610,000	16.7	18.0	19.4
Prince Georges Co.	660,567	680,000	2.9	22.7	21.6
Virginia Suburbs	921,237	1,130,800	22.8	31.7	35.9
Alexandria City	110,938	104,200	-6.1	3.8	3.1
Arlington County	174,284	148,200	-15.0	6.0	4.7
Fairfax City	21,970	20,500	-6.7	0.8	0.6
Fairfax County	455,021	583,100	28.2	15.6	18.5
Falls Church City	10,772	9,000	16.4	0.4	0.3
Loudoun County	37,150	62,800	69.0	1.3	2.0
Prince William Co.	111,102	152,300	37.1	3.8	4.8
Manassas City*	--	13,300	--	--	.4
Manassas City Park*	--	9,700	--	--	.3

*Part of Prince William County in 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Population (1970). D.C. Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis; Maryland Employment Security Administration, and Virginia Employment Commission (1979). Compiled by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

With the continued increases in the suburban population, it is estimated that just over 79 percent of the metropolitan population will be living outside the central city in 1981 compared to 74 percent in 1970. The largest portion of the population is expected to be in the Maryland suburbs--43.1 percent--slightly up from the 42.3 percent in 1970. The rapid growth in the outlying Virginia suburbs will cause its share of the population to rise from 31.7 percent in 1970 to 35.9 percent in 1981.

The nonwhite population is expected to be 27.5 percent in 1981, up slightly from the 25.8 percent in 1970. Outside the District of Columbia, the nonwhite population is expected to rise to 15.4 percent from the 9.4 percent in 1970. The nonwhite population of Prince Georges and Charles counties in Maryland and Alexandria City in Virginia are projected to be 27.8 percent, 23.8 percent and 26.4 percent respectively--by far the largest proportions of all the suburban jurisdictions. (See Table II).

Assuming that the anticipated recession in 1980 will be mild and of a short duration the unemployment rate in metropolitan D.C. is expected to continue to show small but significant declines between 1979 and 1981. The unemployment rate is expected to decline .3 percentage points between 1979 and 1981. The labor force between 1979 and 1981 is expected to grow over this same time span. If on the other hand the recession is much more severe and prolonged the unemployment rate in the Washington, D.C. SMSA is expected to rise. The increase in the rate and level of unemployment in metro D.C. will be significantly less than that of the nation given this area's resiliency to unstable economic conditions.

TABLE II

PERCENT OF POPULATION IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
BY RACE AND JURISDICTION

	1970		1981	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Metropolitan Area	74.2	25.8	72.5	27.5
Washington, D.C.	27.7	72.3	26.9	73.1
Suburban Ring	90.6	9.4	84.6	15.4
Maryland Suburbs	88.5	11.5	82.1	17.9
Charles County	71.2	28.8	76.2	23.8
Montgomery County	94.5	5.5	93.8	6.2
Prince Georges Co.	85.0	15.0	72.2	27.8
Virginia Suburbs	93.4	6.6	87.6	12.4
Alexandria City	84.9	15.1	73.6	26.4
Arlington County	92.6	7.4	89.2	10.8
Fairfax City	97.9	2.1	95.5	4.5
Fairfax County	95.8	4.2	92.1	7.9
Falls Church City	97.8	2.2	86.6	13.4
Loudoun County	87.3	12.7	88.0	12.0
Prince William Co.	94.0	6.0	92.4	7.6
Manassas City*	--	--	90.1	9.9
Manassas Park City*	--	--	99.8	.2

*Part of Prince William County in 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Population (1970). D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Maryland Employment Security Administration, and Virginia Employment Commission (1981). Compiled by Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

The Washington Metropolitan Area economy during early 1980 began to show signs of the impending recession which is affecting the rest of the nation. The real estate industry, stores, banks, hotels, auto and boat dealers have shown marked declines or sluggishness in business during early 1980. These indicators have fostered a mood that the recession for the D.C. area is near and threaten's to be more severe than 1975.[1/] Under the conditions of a severe and/or sustained recession the unemployment rate in the Washington, D.C. SMSA is expected to range between 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent compared to a range of between 7.5 percent to 8.0 percent for the nation; with recovery expected to begin sometime during the last half of 1981. Table IV reveals economic barometers for the Washington Metropolitan area from 1976 to 1979.

1/ The Washington Post, April 13, 1980, Economy Starts Downturn in D.C. Area

TABLE III

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND METROPOLITAN AREA
1970-1979 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 1981
(THOUSANDS)

District of Columbia	Non-Institutional Population 16+	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1970	530	363	346	18	4.8
1971	530	361	347	13	4.6
1972	527	349	330	19	5.4
1973	533	349	327	22	6.3
1974	521	338	316	22	6.5
1975	520	339	313	26	7.6
1976	513	332	302	30	9.1
1977	508	328	296	32	9.7
1978	499	332	303	28	8.5
1979	489	320	296	24	7.5
1980	480	314	293	23	7.4
1981	475	312	291	22	7.0
Metropolitan Area					
1970	1801	1242	1203	39	3.1
1971	1858	1266	1232	34	2.7
1972	1861	1319	1275	44	3.3
1973	2016	1389	1330	58	4.2
1974	2060	1388	1327	61	4.4
1975	2115	1418	1341	78	5.5
1976	2127	1456	1381	75	5.2
1977	N/A	1542	1462	80	5.2
1978	N/A	1556	1482	74	4.8
1979	N/A	1589	1518	71	4.5
1980	N/A	1625	1555	70	4.3
1981		1666	1597	69	4.2

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1971-78). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis, Office of Management Information and Data Systems (1980 and 1981--Projected).

TABLE IV

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMIC BAROMETERS
1976-1979

	1979	1978	1977	1976
Area Retail Sales (millions	$12,490	$12,200	INA	$9,560
Consumer Price Index		197.0	183.5	171.5
Labor Force D.C. (000)	320	332	328	332
SMSA (000)	1,587	1,556	1542	1456
Unemployment D.C. (000)	24	28	32	30
SMSA (000)	71	74	80	75
Unemployment RAte D.C.	7.5	8.5	9.7	9.1
SMSA	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2
Total New Construction 1/ (million)	$1,904 2/	$1,846	$1,583	$1,252
Residential Construction (million)	$872 2/	$842	$763	$511
Nonresidential Construction (million)	$782 2/	$725	$596	$588
New Home Units	19,600 2/	24,000	23,000	17,800
Area Saving & Loans Savings (million)	$7,521	$7,129	$6,599	$5,876
Area Conventions	842	840	824	785
Convention Delegates (000)	754	753	714	690
Overnight Visitors at Commerical Properties (million)	4.75	4.74	4.50	4.28
Area Visitors Spending (000)	$1,000,000	$997,500	$860,000	$800,000
Area Telephones (November)	3,139,773	3,460,620	2,950,931	2,854,854
D.C. Motor Vehicle Excise Tax (000)	$12,400	$11,450	$11,953	$11,987
D.C. Sales Tax (000)	$172,470	$148,400	$141,129	$125,845
D.C. Hotel Occupancy Rate	71.8	72.0	68.7	65.5

1/Permit Valuation
2/Preliminary

Source: Compiled by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis (Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Convention and Visitors Bureau, D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue, and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies).

The population in the District of Columbia is expected to continue its decline into 1981 when it is projected to total 662,500 people. Between 1970 and 1981, D.C. population is expected to decline a total of 94,010 for a rate of 1.1 percent per year over this 11 year period (See Table V).

From 1970 to the mid 1970's, the racial composition of the city shifted more heavily toward the nonwhite population which increased from 72.3 percent in 1970 to 77.4 percent in 1975. The corresponding decline in the white proportion of the population occurred during this same time period. Since 1975, the white population has increased slightly in both absolute and relative terms. In 1975 the white population totaled 162,700 (22.6 percent of total population) with an estimated white population of 178,300 in 1981 (26.9 percent of the population). These numbers suggest that the continued decline in D.C. population is due largely from the net out-migration of nonwhites.

Like the population, the resident labor force has also declined. Between 1970 and 1979, the level dropped from 363,000 to 320,000 (11.8 percent). There are two reasons why this occurred: (1) the net out-migration of employed nonwhite residents to the suburbs, and (2) discouraged workers dropping out of the labor force as the economy deteriorated between 1970 and 1977. The labor force is expected to total 312,000 in 1981 as the city continues to lose population to the suburbs.

TABLE V

PROJECTION OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/
(1981)

	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
All ages	662,500	178,300	484,200	296,800	78,700	218,100	365,700	99,600	266,100
0-4	41,500	4,000	37,500	20,800	1,800	19,000	20,700	2,200	18,500
5-9	47,700	5,200	42,500	23,200	2,600	20,600	24,500	2,600	21,900
10-14	46,800	5,100	41,700	24,000	2,600	21,400	22,800	2,500	20,300
15-19	58,500	7,700	50,800	27,300	3,800	23,400	31,200	3,900	27,300
20-24	63,500	8,600	54,900	27,000	4,300	22,600	36,500	4,300	32,200
25-29	61,900	20,000	41,900	27,700	9,300	18,400	34,200	10,700	23,500
30-34	55,000	19,300	35,700	24,500	8,900	15,600	30,500	10,400	20,100
35-39	42,600	15,400	27,200	19,700	7,900	11,800	22,900	7,500	15,400
40-44	35,400	9,800	25,600	16,300	5,100	11,200	19,100	4,700	14,400
45-49	35,400	9,500	25,900	16,400	4,700	11,700	19,000	4,800	14,200
50-54	35,200	10,500	24,700	15,500	4,700	10,800	19,700	5,800	13,900
55-59	35,000	12,200	22,800	15,000	5,200	9,800	20,000	7,000	13,000
60-64	32,100	13,000	19,100	13,700	5,300	8,400	18,400	7,700	10,700
65+	71,900	38,000	33,900	25,700	12,200	13,400	46,200	25,800	20,400

1/Detail may not equal total due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis.

Table VI indicates that 157,000 (50.3 percent) of the labor force participants will be male and 221,000 (70.8 percent) nonwhite.

The total labor force participation rate in 1981 is expected to be 65.4 percent--down slightly from 68.1 percent in 1970 and down some from the average rate of 67.6 percent between 1971 and 1979. The projected lower labor force participation rate in 1981 is more reflective of the net out-migration of D.C. residents than a lack of confidence in the area's economy. Some 76.2 percent of all men and 65.1 percent of all women 16+ are projected to be labor force participants in 1981 (See Table VII).

The labor force participation rate for men is usually higher than that for women, since the latter are more heavily involved in house-keeping and/or childrearing, or may not desire a job because of the spouse's position and income. While female labor force participation rates in the District are lower than male participation rates, it is important to note that the rates for District women are significantly higher than for the Nation as a whole.

TABLE VI

PROJECTION OF LABOR FORCE AND ITS COMPONENTS
BY RACE AND SEX

District of Columbia
1981

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate 1/
All Races	312,000	290,000	22,000	7.0
Male	157,000	146,000	11,000	6.9
Female	155,000	144,000	11,000	7.2
Nonwhite	221,000	203,000	18,000	8.4
Male	112,000	101,000	11,000	9.4
Female	109,000	102,000	7,000	6.9
White	91,000	88,000	3,000	3.5
Male	47,000	45,000	2,000	3.7
Female	44,000	43,000	1,000	2.9

1/Based on unrounded numbers

Source: Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis, Office of Management Information and Data Systems, D C. Department of Employment Services.

TABLE VII

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
UNITED STATES AND WASHINGTON, D.C.
1970 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981

Total	United States 1970	Washington, D.C. 1970	1981 (Projected)
16+	60.4	68.1	65.7
Male			
16+	79.7	78.2	76.2
Female			
16+	43.3	59.8	65.1

Source: (1970) U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population, 1970 Detailed Characteristics, Final Report, PC(1)D10, District of Columbia, Table 164; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975, Preference Edition.

(1981) Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis, Office of Management Information and Data Systems, Department of Employment Services.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY 1/

SUMMARY

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., increased nearly 359,000 in the 1969-1979 decade, registering a 3.1 percent annual increase. It is projected that the same rate will apply to the 1976-1982 period, when nearly 43,000 jobs will accrue a year. During the forecast period (1976-82) the Construction and the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate divisions are expected to grow fastest, with Trade; Mining; Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities; and total Government all growing less than the all-industry average. The national average for the seventies was less than three percent.

Also during the seventies, the District of Columbia wage and salary employment growth was less than one percent annually but is expected to increase approximately one percent a year during the 1976-82 period.

1/ Reference to industry division and sectors in this chapter differs slightly from the industry series as periodically published.

See Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2--for the published series, which indicates the number of jobs actually paid in the industry as classified.

METROPOLITAN AREA

Industry Structure

The 1980, area industry activity is very highly "service" oriented. It is projected that the 1980 annual average Service employment will be nearly 479,000, some 31 percent of total employment. This is followed by 452,000 expected to be employed in the Government Division representing 29 percent of area employment. A substantial portion (19 percent) of employment is anticipated for the Trade Division (Wholesale and Retail), where more than 290,000 jobs are projected for 1980. (See Chart I)

Industry Growth 1976-1982

Services 2/

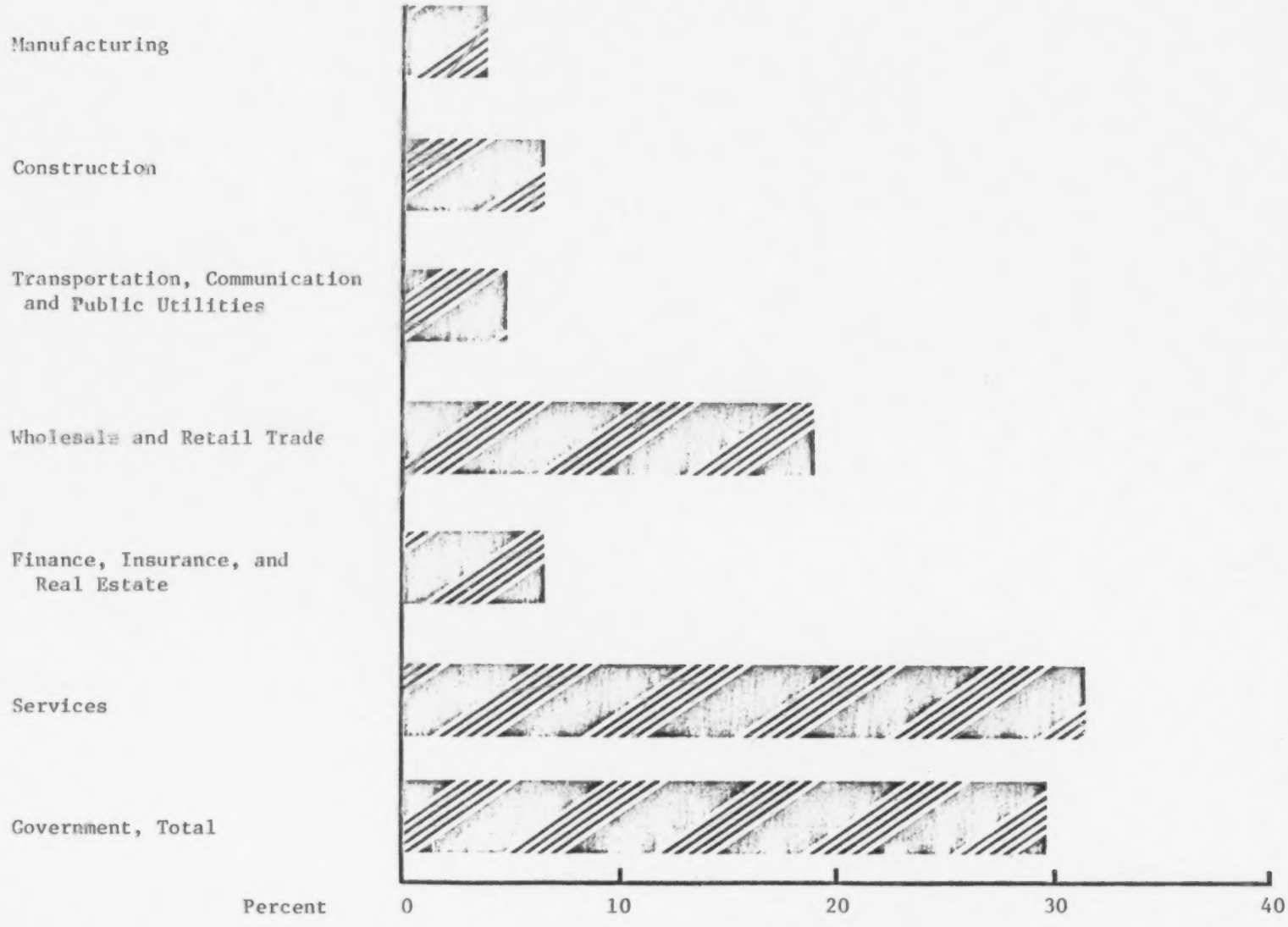
The Service division which has been steadily increasing its share of total employment, is expected to contribute 100,400 jobs between 1976 and 1982, 4.1 percent rise. The relative share to total employment is expected to increase from 30.3 percent in 1976 to 31.7 percent in 1982.

Within the division, Other Amusement and Recreation Services; Museums, Art and Galleries and Zoos; Legal Service; Nonprofit Organizations; and Other Professional and Related Services will be the fastest growing industry groups.

2/ Includes State and Local hospitals and schools.

CHART I

Distribution of Employment By Industry
Washington, D.C. SMSA
(Estimated 1980)



These groups are expected to account for nearly one third of the industry growth. With the exception of Nonprofit Organizations, their rapid growth can be attributed to the continued development of the area as a center of business activities and/or the national trends of rising leisure time. The largest industrial sector within the Service division--Education--is expected to grow 3 percent per year with employment reaching 131,670 in 1982. This slower than average growth is due in large part to the decline in the school-age population. Other sectors which will grow slower than average are Personal Services, and Hotels and Lodging Places.

Government, Total

Jobs in the Government Division are expected to total 467,370 in 1982 with an annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent. This will provide 45,350 new jobs to the economy between 1976 and 1982. Federal Government employment will account for approximately 77 percent of this total growth (34,890 new jobs). State and Local Government is expected to increase 10,450 between 1976 and 1982 for an annual average growth rate of 2.5 percent. Even with smaller than average growth rates, the government sector is expected to account for approximately 17.8 percent of all additional jobs between 1976 and 1982. Government as an employer is responsible for a substantial amount of the increase in the service activity--particularly educational and medical services.

Trade

The moderate increases in per capita income expected in the 1980s and the stability of the area economy are contributing factors to the expected growth rate of 2.9 percent in the Trade division. Total employment in this division is forecast to increase 45,050 over this six year time period. Wholesale employment is projected to increase 3.8 percent per year, adding 9,810 jobs in 1982. Retail employment is expected to grow 2.7 percent a year with employment totaling 252,220 in 1982.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in this division is expected to rise an average of 3.9 percent annually. The higher than average rate is due in part ot the area's developing importance as a major national and international financial center. The number of jobs is projected to increase from 82,030 in 1976 to 101,160 in 1982. The 19,100 additional jobs will be approximately 7.5 percent of total new jobs in the subject period.

Construction

This division is expected to increase by 32,300 jobs, for an annual growth rate of 7.9 percent. The completion of the entire Subway System with its anticipated spin-off development are contributing factors for this greater-than average growth rate for all industries. Its increase accounts for 12.6 percent of total new jobs, and its relative share of employment is projected to increase from 5.0 percent in 1976 to 6.2 percent in 1982.

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

The increase in this division is expected to be 7,420, representing an annual average growth rate of 1.9 percent. This lower-than-average growth rate for all industries is due in large measure to the 8.5 percent per annum decline in railroad employment. During this six year period railroad employment is expected to decline 2,200 with total employment approaching 2,100 by 1982. Employment in the Communications and Utilities sector is projected to increase 5,850, nearly 50 percent of which will be in Telephone Communications (wire and radio). Utilities and Sanitary Services will increase by 1,800.

Manufacturing

The rate of increase in Manufacturing is expected to be 2.4 percent a year during the forecast period, with an expected rise in employment from 49,340 to 56,350 in the reference years. The Durable Goods sector is projected to contribute 2,790 additional jobs during this six year period. Fueled mainly by Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies.

The Nondurable Goods sector is expected to add 4,220 jobs. Printing and Publishing, the largest of area Manufacturing sectors is expected to grow at an annual rate of 3.6 percent, while employment, in Food and Kindred Products is expected to continue its long run decline with 330 fewer jobs than in 1976.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Industry Structure, 1980

More than 40 percent of employment in the District of Columbia is estimated to be in the Government Division in 1980. Approximately 30 percent (179,000) is projected to be in the Service industry division. The reverse order is the case for the Metropolitan Area. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities are the major divisions that follow in that order. (See Chart II)

Government, Total

The Government Division, the City's largest industry division, is expected to have the smallest rate gain of any major division, advancing a mere 0.3 percent per year between 1976 and 1982, bringing overall employment in this sector to 254,290--an increase of 5,000 jobs over the 1976 level. Nearly 70 percent of the increase in employment will be in the Federal government which will grow at an average rate of 0.3 percent. State and Local government employment is expected to grow at a rate 3 time the Federal growth rate with employment in this sector expected to reach 27,180 by 1982.

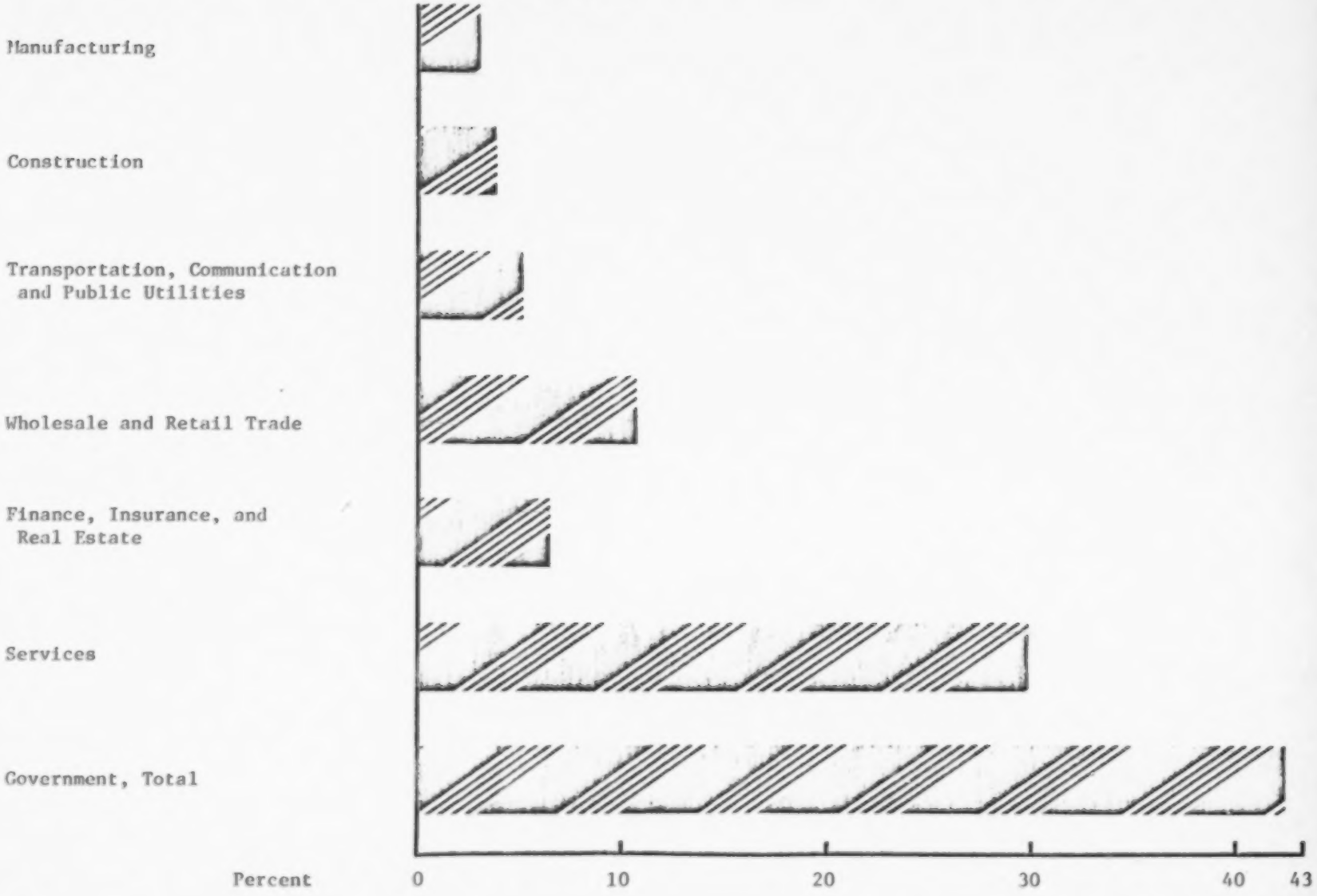
Services

The Services division, the only sector in the private economy which has shown consistent employment growth during the early seventies, is expected to grow at a rate of 1.8 percent per year.

Educational Services, the division's largest industrial sector is expected to grow 1.5 percent per annum, with total employment expected to reach 39,530. Medical & Other Health Services, the second largest industrial

CHART II

Distribution of Employment by Industry
District of Columbia
(Estimated 1980)



sector, is expected to experience 1.6 percent annual growth, which is slower than average. Employment in this sector is expected to total 34,390 by 1982. Other Repair Services; and Museums, Art Galleries and Zoos are expected to have the highest growth rates of 4.0 percent annually.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade, generally dependent on growth of population and aggregate personal income, declined during the early 70's along with the population. With the stabilization and/or reversal of this downward trend and the anticipated revitalization of shopping districts in the City, employment in this sector is expected to reach 66,870 in 1982.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

During the early 1970's employment in this division was relatively stable. From 1976 to 1982 employment is expected to rise an average of 3.5 percent annually, a rate much faster than the average for all industries, due to developing importance of the City as a major national and international financial center.

Construction

The Construction division is expected to be the leader in growth rate in the District, advancing 3.4 percent per year between 1976 and 1982 - adding 5,630 jobs. During the subject period, employment in this division is expected to remain cyclical. This is due in part to the start up and closing down of large construction projects.

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

Employment in this division is expected to rise from 29,100 to 30,530 between 1976 and 1982 for less than 1 percent annually. Communications is expected to

advance by some 1,970 jobs between 1976 and 1982, and Transportation is expected to decline primarily due to reduction in railroad activity.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment is expected to continue its long run downward trend. Between 1976 and 1982, the rate of decline is expected to be 2.0 percent per year with employment expected to decline from 15,230 in 1976 to 13,370 in 1982. The primary industrial sector within Manufacturing, Printing and Publishing continues decentralization of employment to suburban jurisdictions.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY OCCUPATION

The Washington Metropolitan Area has historically been classified a "white collar" labor area, and is likely to remain or become proportionately more white collar in the future. The 1976-82 structure of employment indicates that approximately two-thirds of employment will be white collar (Professional, Managers, Sales, & Clerical). (See Chart I).

CHART I

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 and Projected 1982

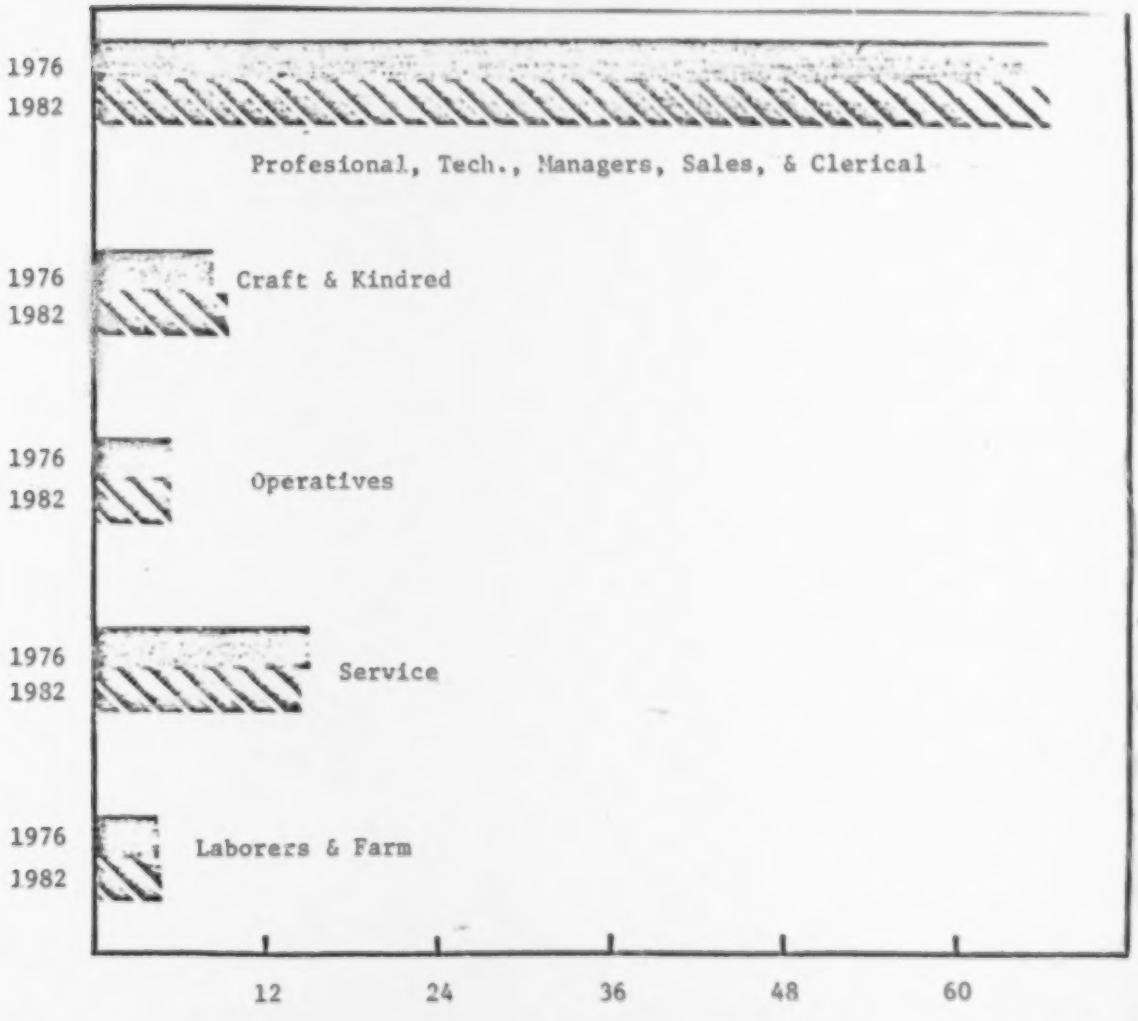


TABLE I

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1982 1/

	1976		1982		Percent Change 76-82	Annual Average Percent Change
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total All Occupations	1,361,000	100.0	1,617,700	100.0	18.9	3.1
Professional, Technical & Kindred	337,700	24.8	397,200	24.6	17.6	2.9
Managers & Officials	133,600	9.8	160,000	9.9	19.8	3.3
Sales Workers	70,600	5.2	87,800	5.4	24.4	4.1
Clerical	363,000	26.7	428,000	26.5	17.5	3.0
Craft & Kindred Workers	117,600	8.6	147,200	9.1	25.2	4.2
Operatives	71,700	5.3	84,500	5.2	17.8	3.0
Service Workers	204,300	15.0	235,000	14.5	15.0	2.5
Laborers, Exclude Farm	62,500	4.6	77,900	4.8	24.7	4.1

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Metropolitan Area Occupational Structure

Clerical

This is the largest occupational category in the Metropolitan area, has been for several years, and is expected to maintain this position throughout the projection period. By 1982 there are expected to be approximately 363,040 clerical positions. This represents more than a quarter of area employment.

Within the Clerical division, the leading occupation is expected to be secretaries with 78,630 projected for 1982. Secretaries serve as the backbone for word processing, correspondence and other record keeping necessary for the direct administration of the Federal Government and the government support activities of the service industries. Another major clerical occupation is General Office Clerks, where approximately 76,920 jobs will be available.

Professional, Technical and Kindred

The Professional category is expected to constitute the second largest occupational cagegory in the Washington area in 1982, with employment of nearly 398,000. The Services and Government Divisions are the largest employers of Professionals. Teachers, with some 59,550 expected jobs will lead all professional occupations in the 1982 projections. Other dominant groups are Medical Workers; Engineers; Computer Specialists; Writers, Artist, and Entertainers; Lawyers and Kindred Workers; and Health Technologists and Technicians, totaling 159,000.

Managers and Officials

The fourth largest occupational category, Managers and Officials, is projected to total 160,010 in 1982, constituting 9.9 percent of total employment. By 1982 approximately 32.0 percent (51,230) of all Managers and Officials will be in the Service industry, followed by 24.5 percent (39,190) in the public domain; and 18.6 percent (29,620) in Trade.

Service Workers

The number of jobs in the Service Workers category is expected to be 235,020 by 1982, constituting 14.5 percent of total employment.

Food Service worker jobs are expected to be the leading (35 percent) occupational group among Service Workers, followed by Cleaning Services with 61,230 jobs in 1982. Protective Service workers employment is projected to total 39,770 by 1982.

Craft and Kindred Workers

Jobs in this category usually require extensive training periods and are expected to total 147,170 in 1982. Construction Craft workers are expected to comprise 32.3 percent of the entire category. Mechanics, Repairers and Installers should number 32,950 in 1982, with the largest occupation in this group being Automotive Mechanics totaling 12,210 jobs.

Sales Workers

The leading occupation among Sales Workers in 1982 is expected to be Sales Clerks.

There are projected to be 50,000 Sales Clerks jobs in 1982, serving our population and visitors alike in basically retail establishments.

Operatives

By 1982, it is estimated that there will be 84,500 Operative jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Given the small amount of Manufacturing activity in the Metro area, Operative occupations are expected to be concentrated in the Trade division and will comprise 5.2 percent of total employment.

Two such occupations are Fuel Pump attendants with projected employment of 8,800 and Production Packagers with projected employment of 2,550. Transportation Equipment operatives, the other component of Operatives, is expected to total 39,770 in 1982. By 1982, jobs in this category will be lead by Truck Drivers (17,540), Industrial Truck Operators (2,350) and Bus Drivers (6,130).

Laborers Except Farm

This category is expected to total 77,900 in 1982, constituting 4.8 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Employment will be lead by Helper-Trade (15,530) and Stock Clerks (12,910) with approximately 45 percent of all Laborers expected to be in the "All Other Unskilled Workers" group.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The structural hierarchy of projected occupational employment located in the District of Columbia in 1982 is almost an exact mirror of the metropolitan area. The exception is the fact that Operatives, Laborers, and Sales Workers rank 6th, 7th, and 8th, respectively in the District, and Sales Workers, Operatives, and Laborers rank 6th, 7th, and 8th, in the metropolitan area. Clerical and Professional Workers are more heavily concentrated in the number one and two positions in the District as compared to the area as a whole.

The following table details the 1976 and 1982 occupational employment for the District, and the accompanying chart displays the structural-hierarchial comparative analysis of the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area.

TABLE II

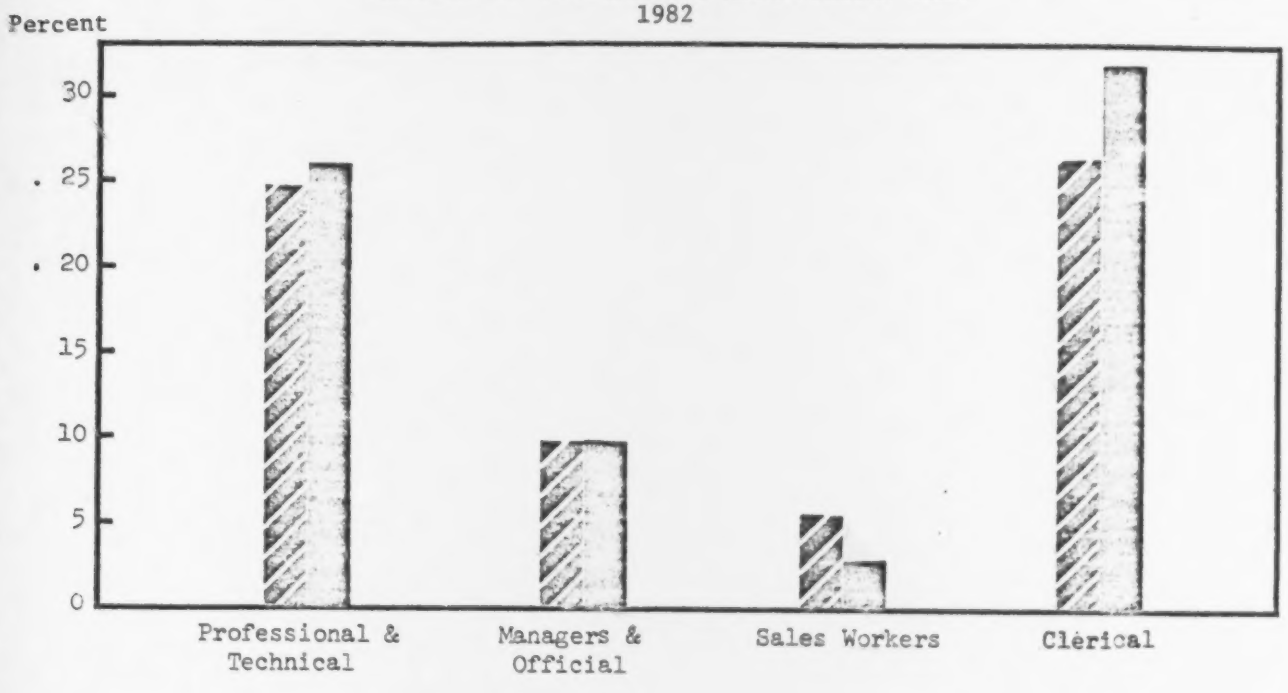
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[1/]
1976 AND PROJECTION FOR 1982

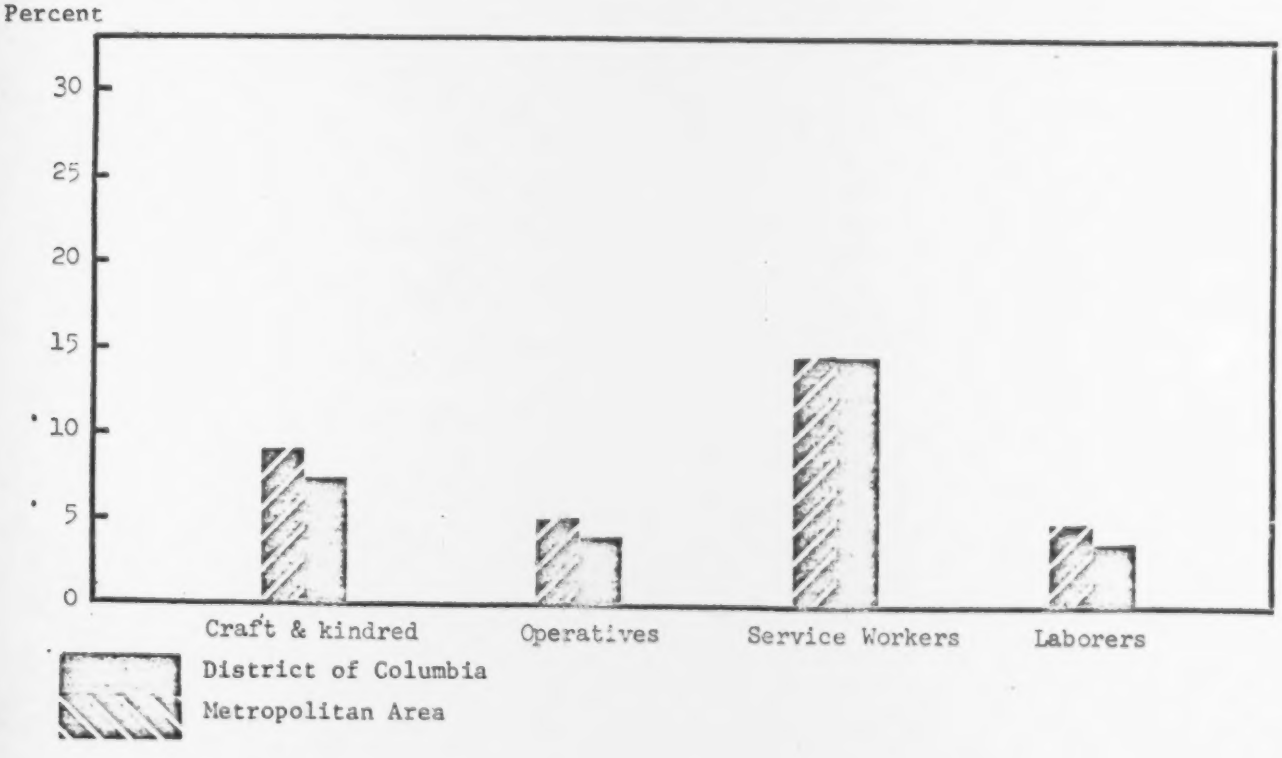
	1976		1982		Percent Change	Annual Average Percent
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total All Occupations	575,660	100.00	613,370	100.00	6.6	1.1
Professionals, Technical & Kindred Workers	150,280	26.1	158,790	25.9	5.7	.9
Managers & Officials	56,760	10.0	60,640	9.9	6.8	1.1
Sales Workers	16,530	2.9	17,520	2.9	6.0	1.0
Clerical Workers	184,690	32.1	195,460	31.9	5.8	1.0
Craft & Kindred Workers	42,040	7.3	46,040	7.5	9.5	1.6
Operatives	22,470	3.9	23,750	3.9	5.7	1.0
Service Workers	82,650	14.4	89,050	14.5	7.7	1.3
Laborers Exclude Farm	20,230	3.5	22,130	3.6	9.4	1.6

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

CHART II

PROJECTED
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND METROPOLITAN AREA
1982





The tables which follow outline the openings which are expected to occur each year between 1976 and 1982, as opposed to total employment which was discussed in the prior analysis. The trend appears very similar in that the occupational categories with the greatest employment are also the ones with the greatest number of openings. The Clerical, Professional and Service worker categories lead in openings for both the Metropolitan Area and the District of Columbia. In the individual occupations of highest demand, Secretaries and General Clerks rank number one and two, respectively.

TABLE III

ANNUAL AVERAGE OCCUPATIONAL OPENING
FOR THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA[1/]

1976-1982

	Total Openings	Opening Due to Growth	Opening Due to Separations
Total, All Occupations	86,650	42,780	43,870
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	19,130	9,920	9,220
Nurses Professional	920	510	410
Elementary School	990	550	440
Accountants & Auditors	900	370	530
Lawyers	900	370	530
Managers & Officials	9,080	4,400	4,690
Sales Workers	5,480	2,860	2,610
Sales Clerks	3,210	1,770	1,440
Clerical	24,550	10,850	13,710
Secretaries	4,850	2,090	2,790
General Office Clerk	4,350		
Craft and Kindred	7,820	4,930	280
Operatives	3,500	2,130	1,370
Truck Drivers	740	470	270
Service Workers	10,010	5,120	6,880
Janitors & Sextons	4,060	1,800	2,270
Waiters/Waitresses	910	200	710
Food Preparations & Service Workers	530	-40	570
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	880	500	380
Guards & Doorkeepers	800	380	420
Laborers, Except Farm	5,080	2,580	2,510
Helpers, Trades	1,230	730	500

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

TABLE IV

ANNUAL AVERAGE OCCUPATIONAL OPENINGS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[1]

1976-1982

	Total Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separations
Total, All Occupations	26,460	6,390	20,170
Professional, Technical & Kindred	6,570	1,420	5,150
Nurses, Professional	320	90	230
Lawyers	600	80	520
Managers & Officials	3,360	650	2,720
Sales Worker	920	160	750
Sales Clerks	420	70	260
Clerical Workers	8,460	1,800	6,670
Secretaries	1,840	400	1,450
Typists	740	130	610
Craft & Kindred Workers	1,900	670	1,240
Operatives	680	210	460
Service Workers	3,780	1,070	2,050
Janitors, Sextons	1,490	450	1,050
Laborers, except Farm	790	320	470

1/ Details may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

TABLE V

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1/

1976-1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Opening	Growth	Replacement
Secretaries	4,850	2,090	2,760
General Office Clerks	4,350	1,750	2,600
Janitors & Sextons	4,060	1,800	2,270
Sales Clerks	3,210	1,770	1,440
Typists	2,110	860	1,250
Cashiers	1,340	650	690
Helpers, Trades	1,230	730	500
Elementary School Teachers	990	550	440
Nurses, Professionals	920	510	410
Waiters/Waitresses	910	200	710
Accounts & Auditors	900	400	500
Lawyers	900	370	530
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	880	500	380
Secondary School Teachers	870	450	420
Accounting Clerks	860	350	510
Carpenters	860	580	280
Guards & Doorkeepers	800	380	420
Bookkeepers, Hand	790	370	420
Managers, Store	740	330	410
Truck Drivers	740	470	270
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	740	410	340
Stenographers	630	220	420
Supervisor, B.C.	600	370	230
Stock Clerks	590	350	240
Computer System Analysis	570	380	190
Receptionist	550	240	310
Physicians, Medical & Ostepath	530	380	150
Food Preparation & Service	530	-40	570
Maintenance, Repair, General	520	240	280
Automobile Mechanic	500	300	200
Gardners, Groundkeepers	490	160	330
Writers and/or Editors	470	230	240
Librarians	470	190	280
Tellers, Bank	470	270	200
Clerical Supervisors	470	220	250
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	460	290	170

TABLE V (continued)

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA[1]

1976-1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Opening	Growth	Replacement
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	420	220	200
Personal Labor Relation Specialist	410	180	230
Electricians	410	300	100
Delivery & Route Workers	410	260	150
Total	42,550	20,820	22,290
Percent of All Occupations	49.1	47.4	50.8

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

TABLE VI

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[1/]

1976-1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Openings	Growth	Replacement
Secretaries	1,840	400	1,450
General Clerks, Office	1,730	280	1,450
Janitors & Sexton	1,490	450	1,050
Typists	740	130	610
Lawyers	600	80	520
Accountants & Auditors	480	90	390
Sales Clerks	430	70	360
Accounting Clerks	340	60	280
Nurses, Professional	320	90	230
Guards & Doorkeepers	310	90	220
Stenographers	280	40	240
Food Preparation & Service Workers	270	60	220
Carpenters	240	130	110
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	240	70	170
Economists	210	40	170
Writers and/or Editors	210	20	190
Personnel, Labor Relation Specialist	210	30	190
Elementary School Teachers	200	70	140
Helper Trades	200	120	80
Waiters/Waitresses	190	40	150
Bookkeepers, Hand	190	50	140
Clerical Supervisors	180	60	130
Secondary School Teachers	160	60	100
Maintenance Repairs, General	160	50	110
Librarians	150	40	110
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	150	20	120
Receptionist	150	40	110
Switch Board Operator/ Receptionist	150	50	100
Computer Systems Analysts	140	30	100
Supervisors, Blue Collar	140	50	90
Managers, Store	130	20	110
Electricians	130	70	70
Public Relation Specialist	120	20	100
Tellers, Bank	120	60	60

TABLE VI (continued)

FORTY OCCUAPTIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMAND
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[1]

1976-1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Opening	Growth	Replacement
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	120	50	70
Plumbers and/or Pipefitters	120	60	60
Truck Drivers	120	40	80
Law Clerks	110	20	90
Purchasing Agents and/or Buyers	100	10	100
Total	13,320	3,320	10,180
Percent of All Occupations	50.3	50.1	50.5

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Job Bank Perspectives*

One other perspective of the occupational structure of the area is offered by the Metropolitan Area Job Bank. Area employers voluntarily submit their job orders and openings through this computerized system which is updated daily. Based on the experience of the local areas across the nation, it is estimated that approximately 20-25 percent of the total available jobs in an area are represented by jobs reported to the Job Bank System. This "sub-set" of jobs has particular significance, in that it represents the bulk of jobs to which the manpower client has direct exposure.

Periodic (one month per quarter) analyses are made by the D.C. Department of Employment Services of openings reported to the D.C. Metropolitan Area Job Bank. Data compiled for each job in the Job Bank System includes salary offered, educational level required, experience required, and geographical location of the job. From a compilation of data for one year (four analyses) some inferences concerning hiring activity may be drawn. The foremost inference to be drawn from a review of the analyses is that change in the matter of employment is measured over a span of years rather than a year, unless of course, there is a momentous change in the economy.

---

*This analysis is based on data taken from "An Analysis of Job Openings in the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank"--for 1973, 1978, and 1979, D.C. Department of Employment Services.

Job Bank data were introduced in FY 1980 as a source of information for the Annual Planning Information Report. It is continued this year in order to see if the findings of last year were a one-time event or part of a trend. It appears they are part of a trend. The changes that occurred between 1973 and 1978 for the most part continued in 1979. What follows is a record of the changes that have taken place between the years 1973, 1978, and 1979.

The four months of analyses for 1973 had a total of 22,887 openings. In 1978 the analyses totalled 23,878, and in 1979 it totalled 18,413. In geographical terms the proportinate distribution was as follows:

	1973	1978	1979
District of Columbia	38.5	41.4	47.6
Maryland	25.8	25.2	24.4
Virginia	35.7	33.4	27.9

The year 1979 shows a decided drop below the two previous years. The months of February and November 1979 had abnormally low number of job openings. The drop in February can be ascribed to paralyzing snow storms during that month. The drop in November is inexplainable, however, the drop is consistent with the nonagricultural wage and salary data for the metropolitan area which show abnormally low growth in November.

The general occupational composition of the metropolitan area can be assumed by the hiring activity in the various occupational categories over a period of time. In this instance, the occupational categories are those of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Job demand in the Professional, Managerial, and Technical occupations has nearly doubled since 1973. Openings for Clerical and Service jobs stay at a fairly constant percentage of the total job demand. Structural occupations appear to be declining in the employment picture, while the occupations that make up the Miscellaneous category appear to be on the upsurge.

Hiring activity does not necessarily confirm or deny an expanding economy. Hiring activity can reflect the entry of new business establishments to the area, seasonal activity, or a large turnover in certain sectors. A slowdown in activity may reflect that people are holding on to the jobs they have--are not changing jobs.

The status of openings by occupational category is shown in Table VII.

TABLF VII

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB OPENINGS
Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank
Selected Years
(Percents)

	1973	1978	1979
Professional	8.9	16.7	14.5
Clerical	31.7	24.5	24.4
Sales*		5.4	6.4
Service	28.1	23.1	26.5
Agricultural	1.1	2.4	1.6
Processing	.7	.2	.3
Machine	3.0	2.7	1.7
Bench Work	2.1	1.3	1.1
Structural Work	13.3	11.7	10.4
Miscellaneous	11.1	12.0	13.1
	100%	100%	100%

*Clerical and Sales were combined in 1973

The occupational composition of the three geographical areas that make up the metropolitan area is suggested by the demand for jobs in the various occupational categories. Differences between 1978 and 1979 figures indicate that (1) all areas had less of a relative demand for Professional, Managerial, and Technical jobs; (2) Maryland had a drop in relative demand for Clerical jobs; (3) Virginia required relatively fewer Sales people; (4) the relative demand increased for Service and Miscellaneous Jobs in all geographical areas; and (5) there was a drop in relative demand for Structural occupations in all areas.

Professional jobs played a larger part in the employment activity of the District and Maryland than in Virginia. Clerical job activity was larger in the District and Virginia than in Maryland. Sales jobs became a larger portion of employment activity in the District and Maryland than in Virginia. Agricultural, Processing, Bench Work and Machine Trades occupations are negligible in the entire area. Structural work hiring activity was greater in Maryland and Virginia than in the District. Miscellaneous occupations hiring was most prominent in Virginia followed by the District and Maryland. Table VIII details these statistics.

TABLE VIII

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS OPENINGS BY MAJOR JURISDICTIONS
Washington Metropolitan Area
Selected Years
(Percents)

	DC			MD			VA		
	1973	1978	1979	1973	1978	1979	1973	1978	1979
Professional	9.5	20.5	16.7	8.9	17.0	16.9	8.2	12.0	8.5
Clerical	34.0	26.0	27.1	29.6	23.0	18.0	30.7	23.8	25.4
Sales*		4.4	7.4		6.6	7.4		5.7	3.8
Service	32.2	25.1	26.7	27.0	18.3	26.0	24.4	24.1	26.5
Agricultural	.5	2.4	1.0	2.1	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.1
Processing	.3	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	.6	.3	.5
Machine	2.6	1.3	.8	3.5	4.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3
Bench Work	1.0	.6	.5	4.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.9
Structural Work	11.7	7.2	7.0	9.5	16.6	15.5	17.9	13.4	11.7
Miscellaneous	8.2	12.4	12.7	13.6	8.3	9.2	12.5	14.3	17.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Clerical and Sales were combined in 1973

Wages still show the most dramatic change of any of the factors in the analyses. In 1973, 69.0 percent of the openings paid up to $3.00. In 1978, 41.9 percent of the jobs paid up to $3.00. In 1979, the figure was 32.7 percent of the openings. Two major factors contributing to these changes are inflation and the minimum wage laws. At the top end of the pay scale there has been a slight drop in percentage points. In 1978, 10.5 percent of the openings paid $6.01 plus. In 1979, the figure is 9.8 percent. The center portion of the pay scale ($3.01-$6.00) had noticeable increases.

TABLE IX

WAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB OPENINGS
Washington Metropolitan Area
Selected Years
(Percents)

	1973	1978	1979
UP to $2.00	19.3	.6	---
$2.01-$2.50	29.2	1.3	---
$2.51-$3.00	20.5	40.0	32.7
$3.01-$4.00	18.9	21.0	28.3
$4.01-$6.00	6.9	21.5	27.2
$6.01 Plus	1.8	10.5	9.8
Other 1/	3.4	5.1	2.0

1/"Other" indicates jobs paid by commission, piecework, or some manner other than straight wages.

Educational requirements continued most of the trends set in 1978. The percentage of Grade 1-11 jobs declined; high school increased; Grades 13-15 had a slight drop; college graduate showed a minuscule decrease; and post graduate had an infinitesimal increase, as shown below:

	YEARS		
Educational Requirement	1973	1978	1979
Grades 1-11	67.8	56.0	53.4
High School	26.8	32.7	36.9
Grades 13-15	1.8	5.8	4.6
College Graduate	3.1	4.8	4.2
Post Graduate	.5	.7	.9

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

District of Columbia

After several years of increases, the annual average unemployment rate for the District of Columbia reached a high of 9.7 percent in 1977, but has been declining since that time. The monthly rate declined throughout 1978 and 1979, with the exception of the normal increases in June in 1978 and 1979. The annual average unemployment rate for 1979 was 7.5 percent, down from the 8.5 percent annual average unemployment rate for 1978. (See Table I).

The unemployment rate decreased by 11.7 percent--from 8.5 percent in 1978 to 7.5 percent in 1979. A comparison of the District unemployment rates by various demographic groups for 1978 and 1979 reveals that while most groups maintained their relative positions, very noticeable changes in unemployment rates occurred among 16-19 year-olds and those 65 years of age and older, where unemployment rates decreased by 24 percent and 75 percent, respectively. Among 16-19 year-olds, the unemployment rate decreased from 38.9 percent in 1978 to 29.4 percent in 1979. Among those persons 65 years old and older, the unemployment rate fell from 10.8 percent in 1978 to 2.7 percent in 1979. (Table II).

TABLE I

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
District of Columbia*			
1976	330,000	30,000	9.1
1977	324,000	32,000	9.7
1978	330,000	28,000	8.5
1979	320,000	24,000	7.5
1979*			
July	329,400	25,800	7.8
August	325,800	24,600	7.6
September	317,000	23,000	7.2
October	318,300	22,700	7.1
November	319,500	22,800	7.1
December	320,800	22,000	6.9
1980			
January	311,800	20,200	6.5
February	312,300	20,400	6.5
March	314,500	20,600	6.6
Metropolitan Area			
1976	1,456,000	75,000	5.2
1977	1,487,600	73,700	5.0
1978	1,556,100	74,100	4.8
1979**	1,589,200	70,900	4.5
1979**			
July	1,626,300	76,500	4.7
August	1,604,700	71,000	4.4
September	1,585,800	69,500	4.4
October	1,587,400	67,500	4.3
November	1,594,600	67,700	4.3
December	1,604,600	69,300	4.3
1980			
January	1,563,200	70,200	4.5
February	1,575,100	64,800	4.1
March	1,590,300	63,500	4.0

*CPS Benchmarked Estimates for D.C. (BLS Philadelphia)

**1979 Revised SMSA Labor Force Data

TABLE II

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS
BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

1979 Annual Average
(In Thousands)

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate 1979	Unemployment Rate 1978
TOTAL	489	320	296	24	7.5	8.5
16-19	40	17	11	5	29.4	38.9
20-24	52	40	34	6	15.1	12.8
25-44	201	171	161	10	5.8	7.0
45-64	119	82	79	3	3.7	3.4
65+	76	10	10	*	2.7	10.8
Male	227	162	150	12	7.4	9.5
Female	262	158	146	12	7.7	7.5
NONWHITE	337	217	197	20	9.3	10.3
16-19	35	15	10	4	31.7	45.6
20-24	40	30	25	6	19.0	13.8
25-44	129	107	100	7	6.6	8.5
45-64	87	58	56	2	3.9	3.8
65+	45	6	6	*	4.2	11.9
Male	158	108	98	10	9.2	11.8
Female	179	109	99	10	9.4	8.8
WHITE	152	103	99	4	3.8	3.8
Male	69	54	52	2	3.7	3.6
Female	83	49	47	2	3.9	4.1

*Less than one thousand

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics

For the first time in several years, the unemployment rate for women in the District was slightly higher than the rate for men--7.7 percent versus 7.4 percent in 1979. During the same period, female civilian noninstitutional population in the District of Columbia dropped 4.0 percent from 273,000 to 262,000; the number of females in the District labor force decreased 3.7 percent from 164,000 to 158,000; and the number of employed women living in the District fell 3.9 percent from 152,000 in 1978 to 146,000 in 1979, while the number of unemployed women (12,000) remained the same as one year ago. When the number of unemployed persons remains constant while the number of employed persons decreases, the unemployment rate increases. The unemployment rate for women in the District increased 2.7 percent in 1979.

Meanwhile, the male civilian population in the District increased by 0.4 of one percent from 226,000 in 1978 to 227,000 in 1979; the number of males in the District labor force decreased by 3.0 percent from 167,000 to 162,000; the number of employed men decreased 0.7 of one percent from 151,000 to 150,000; and the number of unemployed men in the District decreased by 25.0 percent from 16,000 in 1978 to 12,000 in 1979. Because the number of unemployed men decreased substantially (-4,000) while the number of employed men decreased by a significantly smaller number (-1,000), the unemployment rate for men in the District dropped from 9.5 percent in 1978 to 7.4 percent in 1979. A decrease in the number of the unemployed that is not accompanied by an offsetting increase in the number the employed signals a reduction in the labor force. In fact, the male labor force in the District decreased by 5,000 men in 1979.

In 1979, the unemployment rate for nonwhites in the District was 9.3 percent, which is much higher than the 3.8 percent unemployment rate for whites. However, both rates are lower than the national unemployment rates for whites and nonwhites, which were 5.0 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively in 1979. In the District, the unemployment rate for whites remained unchanged from a year ago (3.8 percent), while the unemployment rate for nonwhites decreased from 10.3 percent in 1978 to 9.3 percent in 1979.

While the unemployment rate for youth 16-19 years old is still very high at 29.4 percent, it is 9.5 percentage points lower than in 1978, when it was 38.9 percent. This decline from 38.9 percent in 1978 to 29.4 percent in 1979 was more than nine times the 1.0 percentage point decline in the overall unemployment rate from 8.5 percent to 7.5 percent.

Unfortunately, this favorable trend for youth unemployment relative to overall unemployment is not likely to continue into the near future. Efforts to curtail the rapid growth of inflation are expected to reduce the nation's money supply. A significant reduction in the supply of money in the economy is expected to have a negative effect on employment as the nation's consumers begin to buy less due to rising prices; and as businessmen postpone expansion plans because of the high cost of investment capital. A significant reduction in consumer demand for goods and services will encourage businessmen to reduce operating costs by laying off idle workers. These incidents are expected to combine to create an economic recession. While an across-the-board rise in unemployment would ensue, the younger, less experienced persons in the labor force would most likely be the hardest hit. In addition, government efforts to reduce Federal spending are expected to reduce substantially governemnt funding of youth employment programs. These two factors could combine to significantly increase the level and rate of unemployment among District youth.

DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

This analysis of the data on unemployed persons in the District will consist of an examination/comparison of annual average data from two independent data sources. The first is the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey of D.C. residents. This survey divides the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 and over into three groups: employed, unemployed; and not in the labor force. The unemployed--whom we will examine here--includes those who did no paid work during the survey week and made some positive attempt to find work within the last four weeks.

The second is the Employment Service ES-203 Report "Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed," a sample of those collecting benefits under the regular unemployment insurance program. This includes those who collect unemployment based on wages earned in the District without regard to place of residence.

Because of their differences, these two independent sources are not expected to yield similar results, and except for the estimates of unemployment by sex, the results are notably dissimilar. The CPS shows the level of unemployment divided evenly between males and females at 50.0 percent each. The corresponding figures for the ES-203 are 57.5 percent for males and 42.5 percent for females. The age breakouts of those unemployed differed markedly between the CPS and the ES-203.

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED
District of Columbia

1979 Annual Average

	Current Population Survey--All Unemployed	ES-203 Insured Unemployed
TOTAL	24,000 100.0%	20,000 100.0%
Sex		
Male	50.0	57.5
Female	50.0	42.5
Age		
Under 25	45.8	15.4
25-44	41.7	62.0
45-64	12.5	20.7
65 Plus	*	1.8
Race		
White	16.7	28.2
Nonwhite	83.3	71.8

*Less than one-half of one percent

The major difference was in the under 25 category. The CPS showed 45.8 percent of all unemployed came from this age group, but only 15.4 percent of those collecting Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits were from this category. This is as might be expected. Since unemployed youth are frequently newly entering or reentering the labor force, they are ineligible to collect unemployment insurance which is paid based on recent work experience. Because these unemployed youth are not counted in the ES-203, we would expect other groups to be over represented. This is indeed true of both the 25-44 and the 45-64 year old age groups.

The racial composition of the insured unemployed also differs from the composition of all unemployed D.C. residents. The ES-203 averaged 28.2 percent white claimants while the CPS showed that only 16.7 percent of unemployed D.C. residents were white. Two factors may contribute to this discrepancy. The first is the amount of incommuting to the District from the predominantly white suburbs. We know that 29 percent of UI claimants in the District are not D.C. residents. It should be safe to assume that a large percentage of suburban residents collecting unemployment insurance in D.C. are white and as a result inflate the total percentage of whites receiving unemployment benefits in the District.

The second is a possible overall underrepresentation of minorities in UI statistics, after allowing for commuting. The District of Columbia and several other states have begun work on a long term study to determine to what extent, if any, minorities are underrepresented in unemployment insurance statistics.

However, this work has just begun and results will not be available for some time. Possible reasons for this underrepresentation include employment in jobs not covered by UI and exhaustion of UI benefits by long term unemployment.

The differences that exist between CPS and ES-203 figures for the occupational distribution of the unemployed in D.C. are rather neatly handled by the explanations of commuting and not covered by UI. That is, (1) CPS figures are exclusive to D.C. residents, but ES-203 figures include persons who commuted to D.C. for work; and (2) not all members of the labor force are covered by UI.

TABLE II

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR D.C.

	CPS	ES-203
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	16.7	28.1
Clerical and Sales	33.3	24.4
Service	33.3	22.7
Blue Collar	16.7	24.8

The following table shows the distribution of the duration of unemployed D.C. residents from CPS and the duration of those collecting unemployment benefits from the ES-203 in 1978 and 1979.

The CPS figures for 1978 show most notably that a very large percentage (39.8 percent) of the total unemployed were unemployed for only a short duration (four weeks or less), while the percentage of total unemployed drawing unemployment insurance benefits was only 21.1 percent. This is taken to indicate that much of the unemployment in the District in 1978 was of a short term nature or "frictional" unemployment.

The CPS figures for 1979 show a significantly smaller percentage of the total unemployed experiencing frictional unemployment than in 1978. In both years, however, the percentages drop considerably as the period of unemployment lengthens. By the time unemployment insurance has been exhausted and the ES-203 no longer tracks the unemployed, we reach the hard core unemployed. Most of those in the 27-51 and 52 plus weeks group are structurally unemployed. They are the people who don't fit into the employment structure. The skills they possess are not in demand, and as a result they find no jobs.

TABLE III

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ANNUAL AVERAGES
FOR 1978 and 1979

1978			1979		
Weeks	CPS	ES-203	Weeks	CPS	ES-203
0-4	39.8	21.1	0-4	30.6	22.6
5-14	28.7	40.5	5-14	41.3	39.8
15-26	14.7	38.4*	15-26	16.4	37.6*
27-51	8.3	---	27-51	8.3	---
52+	8.5	---	52+	3.4	---
	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%

*15 weeks and above. The District pays up to a maximum of 34 weeks of unemployment insurance.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS 1/

Total Unfilled Openings for District of Columbia

The occupational patterns tend to be similar so far as percentage of filled and unfilled job openings are concerned for both Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979. The major thrust of change tends to be in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, sales occupations, domestic occupations, processing occupations, machine trades occupations, structural occupations, and miscellaneous occupations. Little change occurred in clerical occupations, other services occupations, agricultural, forestry, and fishery occupations, bench work occupations, motor freight transportation, and packaging material handling occupations. A large percentage of this change can be attributable to the energy crisis experienced during the summer months and the overall economy in the District of Columbia.

In the District of Columbia for Fiscal Year (FY) 1979, a total of 59,445 job openings were receinved compared to 47,810 during FY 1978--an increase of 20 percent. Of the 59,445 openings received in FY 1979, 37,338 (63 percent) were filled and 22,107 (37 percent) were unfilled. This compares to 47,810 openings in FY 1978, when 30,775 (64 percent) were filled and 17,035 (36 percent) were unfilled.

1/The analysis in this section is based on data from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), D.C. Department of Employment Services.

The highest percent of filled job openings was in the agricultural, fishery, forestry, and related category (85 percent) followed by the professional, technical, and managerial category (73 percent), packaging and material handling category (69 percent), and the domestic category (66 percent). In FY 1978, the highest percent of filled openings was also in the agricultural, fishery, and forestry and related category (81 percent) followed by the professional, technical, and managerial category at (80 percent). A more detailed description of the openings received, filled and unfilled is shown in the accompanying tables.

Hard-To-Fill Openings

Hard -to-fill job openings can be categorized according to one of the following criteria: (1) The openings are technical in nature and require advanced education and/or experience, and qualified applicants are not available. (2) Qualifications imposed by the employer are too high in relation to the wage offered. (3) Positions are menial in nature with low pay. (4) Hours and/or working conditions are not suitable. (5) The job requires the applicant to relocate in order to obtain employment. (6) Salary is based on other than strictly wages, such as commission, piece work, etc.

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations require specific educational attainment or experience. Some of these job openings in the private sector are filled by recent college graduates. Experience seems to be the main criteria of hiring in this category. Certain essential professional, technical, and managerial jobs go unfilled because of a shortage of experienced applicants.

TABLE I

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled
TOTAL	59,445	37,338	22,107	100.0	63.0	37.0
Prof.Tech.Mgr.	18,892	13,851	5,041	100.0	73.0	27.0
Clerical	17,123	9,793	7,330	100.0	57.0	43.0
Sales	1,826	446	1,380	100.0	24.0	76.0
Domestic	923	606	317	100.0	66.0	34.0
Other Services	11,933	6,804	5,129	100.0	57.0	43.0
Agric.Fish.Fores.	1,639	1,389	250	100.0	85.0	15.0
Processing	34	19	15	100.0	56.0	44.0
Machine Trades	607	148	459	100.0	24.0	76.0
Bench Work	207	84	123	100.0	41.0	59.0
Structural	2,750	1,718	1,032	100.0	62.0	38.0
Mtr.Freight Transp.	2,344	1,738	606	100.0	74.0	26.0
Pkg.Material Handling	796	551	245	100.0	69.0	31.0
Other	371	191	180	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types," D.C. Department of Employment Services.

TABLE II

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1978

	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled
TOTAL	47,810	30,775	17,035	100.0	64.0	36.0
Prof.Tech.Mgr.	19,309	15,506	3,803	100.0	80.0	20.0
Clerical	6,809	3,595	3,214	100.0	53.0	47.0
Sales	553	224	329	100.0	41.0	59.0
Domestic	709	533	176	100.0	75.0	25.0
Other Services	4,882	2,954	1,928	100.0	61.0	39.0
Agric.Fish.Fores.	460	373	87	100.0	81.0	19.0
Processing	40	20	20	100.0	50.0	50.0
Machine Trades	293	105	188	100.0	36.0	64.0
Bench Work	119	48	71	100.0	40.0	60.0
Structural	12,045	5,704	6,341	100.0	47.0	53.0
Mtr.Freight Transp.	1,933	1,335	598	100.0	69.0	31.0
Pkg.Material Handling	483	318	165	100.0	66.0	34.0
Other	175	60	115	100.0	34.0	66.0

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types," D.C. Department of Employment Services.

High turnover in the clerical occupations results in a demand which exceeds the supply of qualified applicants, at least for clerk-typists. Working conditions are generally good, but starting wages are minimal, especially in the smaller firms. The majority of openings require experience and a high school education for clerical positions.

The sales occupations generally have a low starting wage, and consequently there are unfilled job openings. A high school education and limited experience are sufficient for most retail trade sales positions. Sales positions in wholesale trade generally require more education and experience. Wages are better, but may be predicated on sales volume or some other factor. Entry level job openings may present opportunities for the less educated job seeker, but higher paying positions require prior experience.

In the service occupations, there are always openings for cooks, nurse aides, waitresses, waiters, etc. Education and experience requirements are minimal. Many positions involve part-time and/or shift work. Turnover is a problem because of limited advancement possibilities. The service industries account for many unfilled openings.

The agricultural, fishery, forestry, and related occupations contribute slightly to the hard-to-fill openings category. These involve moderate pay and physical labor. Education and experience requirements are minimal. The job openings are seasonal in nature.

A limited number of processing occupational openings are handled by the Job Service offices. Employers have an adequate number of walk-in applicants to fill their needs. Internal personnel are probably used to fill supervisory processing positions in the manufacturing industry and other industries which hire processing occupations.

Auto and truck mechanics experience the most demand in the machine trades occupations. Prior experience is a prerequisite for a position as a mechanic. Those openings remaining unfilled for long periods of time are usually a result of low wages instead of experience requirements. Some machine trade occupational openings are filled by vocational school graduates.

Structural work has always been seasonal and turnover among workers is quite high. Although wages are comparatively good, many of the openings are left unfilled. Structural workers must be able to travel to where the job openings exist and the vast majority of these openings are in the suburbs.

Motor freight transportation occupations are in demand as a result of increasing truck transportation. Job openings for truck drivers are many times filled by walk-in applicants. The demand for packaging and material handlers exceeds the supply of those workers. The educational requirements are not restrictive; job seekers with little education or experience are able to fill these openings. After gaining experience on the job, employees are often considered for advancement to a supervisory position or truck driver.

Judging from classified newspaper ads, ESARS, and the Job Bank listing compiled by the Job Service, the majority of job openings appear to be in professional, technical, and managerial and service occupations. The private sector is seeking workers, such as administrative aides, clerks, clerk-typists, manager trainees, salespeople, truck drivers, and waiters/waitresses to help meet increasing consumer demand.

Short-term occupational fluctuations in the District are related to seasonal factors. Although many college students are reemployed at old jobs, there is a flurry of job seeking activity each spring, especially in the Federal and District governments. Technical and managerial job openings maintain a stable picture throughout the year. New industries locating in the District usually bring key supervisory personnel with them and have little effect on the rise and fall of demand of those occupations.

The above analysis indicates that the hard-to-fill openings in Washington, D.C. are accountants, administrative assistants, administrative secretaries, automobile service station attendants, bus drivers, bookkeeping machine oerators, carpenters, claim examiners, clerk-typists, cooks (specialty), drivers (sales route), electricians, floor layers, house workers (general), insurance clerks, physical therapy attendants, psychiatric aides, secretaries, sheet-metal workers, salesperson (general), stationary engineers, stenographers, truck drivers (heavy) and truck drivers (light).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE--SUPPLY/DEMAND 1/

This analysis concerns active applicants (supply) and unfilled job openings (demand) as indicated in administrative data from the files of the D.C. Department of Employment Services. The following formula has been utilized in determining the ratios in the analysis:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Active Applicants}}{\text{Unfilled Job Openings}}$$

During Fiscal Year 1979 for the District of Columbia there was a total of 32,349 active applicants and 22,107 unfilled job openings. The ratio of applicants to jobs was 1.46.

Within the occupational groups, the pattern showed some variations. In the professional, technical and managerial, clerical and sales, agricultural, fishery, and forestry and related occupations, and machine trades groups, there were actually fewer applicants than there were jobs. At the opposite end of the spectrum there were approximately one and one-half more applicants actively seeking employment in the services, structural and miscellaneous groups than there were jobs. In processing the ratio was 5 applicants to 1 job and in bench work there were approximately 2 applicants to every one job. A summary of broad occupations is shown in the following table.

1/The analysis in this section is based on data from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), D.C. Department of Employment Services.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF UNFILLED OPENINGS WITH APPLICANTS IN ACTIVE FILE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Job Openings	Openings Unfilled	Active Applicants	Applicant/Job Ratio
Total, All Occupations	59,445	22,107	32,349	1.46
Professional, Technical & Managerial	18,892	5,041	4,329	0.86
Clerical and Sales	18,949	8,710	7,534	0.86
Services	12,856	5,446	7,391	1.36
Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	1,639	250	180	0.72
Processing	34	15	76	5.07
Machine Trades	607	459	436	0.95
Bench Work	207	123	263	2.14
Structural	2,750	1,032	1,825	1.77
Miscellaneous	3,511	1,031	1,645	1.60

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types" and Table 96 "Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation,".

The reasons for the paradox of the high number of "unfilled openings" to "active applicants" are extensive and diverse. Many applicants refuse employment due to low wages, poor working conditions, and geographic location. By the same token, many employers refuse applicants whom they deem unqualified. At the end of Fiscal Year 1979, there was an overall total of 32,349 active applicants and 22,107 unfilled openings--a ratio of 1.46. There were more active applicants than unfilled openings in the Services, Processing, Bench Work, Structural, and Miscellaneous Categories. On the other hand, there were less active applicants than unfilled openings in the Professional, Technical, and Managerial; Clerical and Sales; Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Occupations; and Machine Trades Categories. In the Service Category, there were more applicants than jobs for Bartenders, Caretakers, Chefs, Child Monitors, Companions, Cooks, Counter Attendants, General House Workers, Janitors, Laundry Workers, Kitchen Helpers, Nurse Aides, Security Guards, and Waiters/Waitresses. In the Processing Category, there were surpluses of applicants for Bakers and Baker's Helpers. In the Bench Work Category, there were surpluses of applicants for Alteration Tailors, Dental-Laboratory Technicians, Dressmakers, Sewing-Machine Operators, and Television and Radio Repairers. In the Structural Category, there were surpluses of applicants for Bricklayers, Construction Workers, Electricians, Painters, Plumbers (Apprentice), Sheet-Metal Workers, and Welders (Arc). In the Miscellaneous Category, there were large surpluses of applicants for Automobile-Service-Station Attendants, Bus Drivers, Industrial-Truck Operators, Laborer Stores, Packager (Hand), and Truck Drivers (Heavy and Light).

On the other hand, in the Professional, Technical, and Managerial Category, there were surpluses of jobs for Business Programmers, Licensed Practical Nurses, and Mechanical Engineers. In the Clerical and Sales Category, there were more jobs than applicants for Clerk-Typists, Food Sales Clerks, General Clerks, Insurance Sales Agents, and Telephone Solicitors. In the Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Occupations Category, there were surpluses of jobs for Agricultural Aides for students under the CETA Program. In the Machine Trades Category, there were surpluses of jobs for Maintenance Mechanics and Cabinetmakers.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

An often times neglected, but nonetheless significant barrier to employment, is the health of a local economy. Poor economic conditions in an area intensify the effects of the most publicized barriers to employment such as: (1) lack of education and skills, (2) discrimination and (3) jobs location. The more sluggish an economy the more severe are the barriers, with an opposite effect for a growing economy. For those who are poor these barriers are more severe than for the general population.

Between 1970 and 1979 nonagricultural wage and salary employment in D.C showed very little growth, while employment in the entire metropolitan area grew at a rate of 3 percent per year. This coupled with the limited reverse commuting (city to suburbs) caused the D.C. unemployment rate to remain well above that of the metro area.

There is further evidence to suggest that individuals with limited education are likely losers in the job market. Between 1973 and 1979 the proportion of job orders reported to the D.C. Job Bank requiring experience and high school education increased while those jobs in which employers are willing to train an individual declined.

Other individuals who have been able to make the needed investment in human capital, (which is a prerequisite for employment in these occupations) will be underrepresented in these higher paid occupations due to the historical patterns of racial discrimination.

The location of jobs is another barrier to employment. In 1970, 48 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the metro area was located within the District of Columbia. By 1973 this figure had fallen to 44 percent and by 1979 had further declined to 41 percent. This reflects the shift in employment growth to the Maryland and Virginia suburban ring. This movement has caused the residents of the District additional hardships because many of the new jobs for which they are qualified are now located in the suburbs. Because of limited transportation to the suburban jurisdictions, (and only 17.2 percent of District residents worked outside their place of residence compared to 43.5 percent for the entire SMSA in 1970) D.C residents are unable to get to the jobs for which many of them qualify--service related and certain clerical jobs requiring minimum skills and education. The transportation problem to the suburbs may be alleviated somewhat upon completion of the Metro rail system.

In addition to these traditional barriers to employment, residents of the District face some additional labor force entry barriers. A special 1970 Census study of residents in selected low income areas revealed that poor health ranked first among males, and among females family responsibilities ranked first and poor health second as specifically defined reasons for not entering the labor force.

District of Columbia residents therefore have three major kinds of employability barriers to overcome: (1) the traditional barriers associated with those individuals who are actively seeking work (lack of skills, transportation, discrimination); (2) personal barriers to entry into the labor force (ill health, family responsibilities, or discouragement); and (3) the economic health of the area.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

It is estimated that 95,810 persons will be potentially eligible for manpower-related services in Fiscal Year 1981. More specifically stated, there are 95,810 "cases" which merit manpower-related services. The word "cases" is used because the estimate is not a discreet number, and there are no factors to eliminate the overlap. The total estimates includes the estimate of the unemployed, the poverty population group, and the segment of the population receiving public assistance. The latter two groups may well be described as being disadvantaged. From these three sets of persons, it is highly conceivable that one person may be in all three groups, or at least in either of two groups within the estimate. The following table details the estimate by demographic groups as prescribed by "The Guidelines for the Development of Labor Market Information Needed for CETA Planning Purposes," issued by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The distributions by sex, age, and race/ethnic categories are in most cases done on a surrogate basis. The best case in point is the poverty population. In none of the statistical systems for collecting data on the subject is there a distribution by sex of the individuals--rather by sex of the family head. Likewise, there is no age distributions of public assistance recipients on a local basis.

Table I

ESTIMATE OF PERSONS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE
FOR CETA PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1981
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		General Population	Prime sponsor's estimate of the number of local persons potentially eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 16 weeks or more	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines 70% of the lower living income level	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC or State or local public assistance
Total, for PS area:		495,960	95,810	15,930	73,700	43,000
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS						
Sex	Male	226,810	38,480	6,430	29,600	4,400
	Female	269,150	57,330	9,500	44,100	38,600
Age	19 & under	60,010	39,520	3,860	30,400	10,600
	20-21	25,080	3,510	1,850	2,700	2,300
	22-44	222,920	27,040	8,970	20,800	19,900
	45-54	59,710	6,890	870	5,300	5,100
	55 & over	128,160	18,850	380	14,500	5,100
Race/ Ethnic Group	White	163,550	12,350	360	9,500	1,100
	Black (not Hispanic)					
	Hispanic					
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	332,410	83,460	15,570	64,200	41,900
	Asian or Pacific Islander					

These categories are not usually mutually exclusive, as indicated in the table of data requested for CETA purposes. The estimated number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more is an estimate of the number of different individuals who experience 15 plus weeks of unemployment during the planning period--as distinguished from an annual average figure.

The persons in poverty are as defined by the 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

The persons receiving local public assistance are from the D.C. Department of Human Services statistical reporting system, and include AFDC, unemployed fathers, and general assistance cases. The aged and blind are excluded.

The general population is as estimated by the D.C. Department of Employment Services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

A large proportion of the persons needing employment-related services are those who are categorized as economically disadvantaged. An economically disadvantaged person is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare benefits; or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) of the D.C. Department of Employment Services for Fiscal Year 1979 shows 48 percent of all applicants registered with the Employment Service are economically disadvantaged. The overwhelming majority (98 percent) of the economically disadvantaged are nonwhite, and 79 percent are under 30 years of age. Some 96 percent of all individuals classified as economically disadvantaged are not working. School dropouts represent 64 percent of the economically disadvantaged applicants (compared to 51 percent of all applicants). Females are a larger proportion of the disadvantaged (54 percent) than they are of all applicants (50 percent) and 52 percent of all registered females are economically disadvantaged. The handicapped-physically disabled, mentally retarded, or mentally restored constitute three percent of the applicants registered as economically disadvantaged.

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED SERVICES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1979
(Figures in Percent)

	Vertical			Horizontal		
	All Applicants	Econ. Disadv.	Minority	All Applicants	Econ. Disadv.	Minority
All Ages				100.0	48.0	89.0
Under 20	34.0	41.0	37.0	100.0	59.0	99.0
20-21	9.0	12.0	10.0	100.0	60.0	95.0
22-24	12.0	13.0	12.0	100.0	48.0	90.0
25-29	17.0	13.0	15.0	100.0	38.0	83.0
30-39	17.0	13.0	15.0	100.0	36.0	81.0
40-44	4.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	35.0	82.0
45-54	5.0	4.0	4.0	100.0	35.0	78.0
55-64	3.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	28.0	68.0
65+	1.0	----	----	100.0	30.0	60.0
Sex						
Male	50.0	46.0	50.0	100.0	44.0	89.0
Female	50.0	54.0	50.0	100.0	52.0	90.0
Highest School Grade						
0-7	7.0	9.0	8.0	100.0	61.0	98.0
8-11	44.0	55.0	49.0	100.0	59.0	98.0
12	27.0	25.0	27.0	100.0	44.0	90.0
Over 12	21.0	11.0	16.0	100.0	24.0	67.0
Ethnic Group						
White	11.0	2.0	----	100.0	10.0	----
Black	87.0	95.0	97.0	100.0	52.0	100.0
Other	2.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	47.0	96.0
Veteran	11.0	7.0	10.0	100.0	36.0	91.0
Recently Separated	4.0	3.0	4.0	100.0	39.0	96.0
Disabled	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	43.0	92.0
Vietnam Era	5.0	4.0	5.0	100.0	35.0	91.0
Handicapped	3.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	48.0	84.0
Econ. Disadv.	48.0	100.0	52.0	100.0	100.0	98.0
Employment Status						
Working Full-time	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	34.0	86.0
Working Part-time	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	58.0	92.0
Not Working	96.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	46.0	89.0

----Less than one-tenth of one percent

Overall, planners and administrators will find themselves continually instituting programs and developing jobs aimed at helping mostly young, black, poorly educated and unemployed persons toward maximizing employment opportunities and enhancing self-sufficiency. One point needs continuing emphasis for the purpose of local manpower planning. The Office of Management and Budget/Social Security Administration's poverty level that is used in the generic (and resultant numeric) definition of the economically disadvantaged and working poor individual is used nationwide. Given the cost of living and relative wages in the District of Columbia it could be argued convincingly that many nonpoor employed individuals are in need of employment related services to enhance their self-sufficiency. A GS-2 Step 2 with an annual salary of $8399 and sole support of a family of four is nonpoor. Given the size of the estimate of those in need of manpower services (95,810) using the most restricitive definitions, it is obvious that priorities for services must be set.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Youth play an important role in the overall employment and unemployment picture in the District of Columbia. Total youth active any time during this fiscal year were 41,543. Of that total, 24,329 (59 percent) were placed in jobs. At the end of the fiscal year there were 6,921 youth actively seeking employment. Of that figure 3,538 (51 percent) were females and 3,373 (49 percent) were males; 6,764 (98 percent) were minorities; 5,075 (73 percent) were economically disadvantaged; and 260 (4 percent) were veterans. Characteristically speaking, we know that most of the youth who are unemployed are black, undereducated, unskilled, and many are high school dropouts.[1/]

In Fiscal Year 1979 approximately $15.5 million was provided to the District under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) specifically for youth. With these funds the D.C. Department of Employment Services served approximately 19,000 youths (various youth programs cover from ages 14 through 21).

One important component which must be included in these CETA jobs is "real" work in an honest work setting. It is important that youths develop an attachment to the labor force. Pointless tasks lacking any meaningful work do not yield the attitudes which will make a youth an effective and therefore in demand worker. As part of the results of a survey of Washington area employers "52 percent listed lack of basic skills, poor attitude, lack of motivation, and poor work record as common deficiencies among applicants."

Hopefully the employment programs of the D.C. Department of Employment Services will go far towards increasing teenage employment. Unfortunately, increasing teenage employment may not significantly decrease the youth unemployment rate.

1/This is an analysis of ESARS data for FY' 1979, representing the total number of different youth, registered with the D.C. Department of Employment Services.

It is probable that publicity of large summer employment programs combined with the D.C. Department of Employment Services' "mini-center" employment offices in several city high schools has actually increased the size of the youth labor force, putting further strains on the few employment opportunities available to youth. Hopefully, our youth employment programs have been effective in the past few years. The apparent success of the various youth programs was evident during 1979 as we witnessed an increase in employment, a reduction in the level of unemployment with the resultant reduction in the youth (16-19) unemployment rate between 1978 and 1979.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE A-1

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
Washington Metropolitan Area - 1970 - 1979 1/
(In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	1184.6	1217.7	1262.4	1310.1	1333.9	1336.8	1361.6	1400.2	1463.2	1504.2
Manufacturing	46.6	46.0	45.6	48.3	50.1	48.7	49.0	49.9	51.3	53.9
Construction	70.4	73.6	83.5	92.0	89.1	73.1	71.4	73.5	80.2	79.4
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	60.8	60.3	62.5	62.0	62.5	60.5	61.1	63.0	63.9	66.3
Trade	229.1	235.2	245.5	255.7	250.6	253.7	260.4	269.0	278.9	284.1
Retail	190.2	196.2	205.3	212.5	208.6	211.0	217.0	224.1	231.1	233.7
Wholesale	38.9	39.0	40.2	43.2	42.1	42.6	43.4	44.9	47.8	50.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.9	69.8	73.0	77.1	78.9	76.4	77.7	81.6	84.6	88.9
Services	256.7	260.8	274.7	288.6	302.0	308.9	319.7	338.0	365.1	388.5
Government	456.3	472.0	478.2	486.3	500.7	515.6	522.4	525.2	539.3	543.1
Federal	321.7	329.2	330.5	331.8	339.3	347.0	352.4	353.9	359.9	361.5
State & Local	134.6	142.8	147.7	154.5	161.4	168.6	170.0	171.3	180.4	181.6

1/1972 SIC

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

TABLE A-2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
Washington, D,C. 1970 - 1979 1/
(In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	566.7	566,6	572,0	573.7	580.1	576.5	575,8	577.7	600.1	617.6
Manufacturing	19.3	18.5	17.8	17,4	17.0	15.5	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.4
Construction	18.4	17.8	19,3	20,7	22.1	19,6	16,3	14.4	14,5	14.5
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	30.8	28.6	28,6	26.1	25.8	25,1	24.7	25.6	25.6	25.9
Trade	80.1	76.0	73.8	71.9	67.4	64.9	63.9	64.1	64,5	65.3
Retail	61.3	59,8	58,8	56.7	53.1	51,4	50.9	51.2	51,6	52.6
Wholesale	18.8	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.8	34.2	33,4	33.6	34,4	33.2	33.2	33,7	33.9	34.4
Service	134.6	134.8	138,8	141,4	144.6	145,0	146.5	150.5	158.6	173.2
Government	249.7	256.7	260.2	262.5	268.8	273.2	275.9	274.6	278.0	288.9
Federal	203.1	207.7	211,6	211,6	215.4	218.3	223.7	224.5	228.7	233.6
State & Local 2/	46.6	49,0	48.6	51,0	53.4	54.9	52,3	50.1	49.3	55.3

1/1972 SIC
2/Additional Agencies Added After 1972

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

TABLE A-3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES
1967 - 1979

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971**	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Retail Trade Occupation	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60* $1.80	$2.00	-	-	-	$2.25	-	$2.50	-	-	-
Hotel, Restaurant, Apartment Building & Allied Occupations	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	-	-	$2.25	-	-	-	$2.80	-	-	-
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Occupation	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	$1.80	$2.00	-	-	$2.40	-	-	-	$3.00	-
Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade & Printing & Publishing Occupations	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	-	-	-	$2.46	-	-	-	-	-	$3.50
Building Service Occupation	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	-	$2.05	-	-	-	$2.70	-	-	-	
Clerical and Semitechnical Occupations	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	-	$2.25	-	-	-	-	-	$2.90	-	-
Miscellaneous Occupations	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	-	$2.05	-	-	-	$2.75	-	-	-	-
Beauty Culture Occupation	$1.25*	$1.40*	$1.60*	-	-	-	$2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Household Worker Occupation***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$2.50	-	-	$3.50

* Changes mandated by District of Columbia Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 961).

** District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-196, 92nd Congress) amended District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act to prohibit Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board from including multiple minimum wage increases in revision of minimum wage orders as had been practice of Board. This amendment limited Board to one minimum wage increase for occupation or industry.

*** Private household workers were not covered by District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act until 1976 when City Council amended Law. Minimum wage rate set by City Council in 1976.

WAGE-HOUR DIVISION - D.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TABLE A-4

Enforcement Statistics

Wage Payment and Wage Collection Law	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 2/ (transition quarter)	1977	1978	1979
Employees covered by law	308,706	306,850	296,955	305,099	309,995	308,929	305,950	304,950	304,950	301,922	300,887	304,083
Claims filed	866	920	934	1,130	1,177	1,170	1,007	1,001	336	996	940	903
Claims closed	826	855	909	1,071	1,068	1,153	1,016	1,013	261	1,098	882	1,082
Wages and damages found due on claims*	$ 83,113	$ 66,824	$107,475	$115,477	$153,019	$167,215	$204,639	$ 154,668	$35,036	$171,477	$159,360	$233,153
Wages and damages collected on claims*	$ 71,731	$ 59,652	$ 95,307	$110,753	$152,061	$162,345	$178,285	$ 145,532	$33,535	$155,693	$144,508	$203,475
Cases referred to Corporation Counsel for criminal or civil action	43	69	66	80	50	136	98	81	12	36	61	88
Court cases concluded	8	4	5	31	25	48	35	34	8	99	54	73
Minimum Wage Law												
Employees covered by law	298,706	296,850	286,955	295,099	299,995	298,929	295,950	304,950	304,950	301,922	300,887	304,083
Employers covered by law	16,359	16,104	15,581	15,873	15,887	15,579	15,385	15,385	15,385	15,187	15,216	15,630
Establishments investigated (closed cases)	2,849	2,227	2,149	2,036	1,866	2,231	1,721	2,183 1/	269	1,421 3/	1,154 4/	1,053 5/
Employees in establishments investigated (closed cases)	55,365	48,618	35,498	31,621	33,056	26,559	30,642	50,067 1/	6,774	23,398	23,339	17,241
Employers owing back wages (closed cases)	894	640	551	590	582	698	417	546 1/	102	402	316	250
Minimum wage and overtime payments found due employees (closed cases)	$328,812	$398,503	$362,512	$464,147	$464,244	$459,008	$348,367	$1,070,458 1/	$73,091	$285,150	$249,389	$210,002
Employees due back wages (closed cases)	4,316	3,969	2,707	3,155	4,197	3,326	2,305	10,966 1/	604	2,278	1,723	1,227
Minimum Wage and overtime underpayments paid to employees (closed cases)	$279,363	$261,171	$255,763	$368,560	$414,451	$401,616	$330,368	$ 969,899 1/	$72,989	$263,837	$226,575	$179,150
Employees paid back wages (closed cases)	3,320	2,823	1,773	2,382	3,490	2,871	2,168	8,870 1/	599	2,094	1,673	1,121
Cases referred to Corporation Counsel for criminal or civil action	53	66	50	48	49	50	45	62	17	67	49	31
Fines & forfeitures (closed cases)	$ 825	$ 5,000	--	$ 400	$ 6,200	$ 600	$ 500	$ 600	--	$ 500	$ 100	$ 7,100
Court cases concluded	1	4	8	16	7	7	5	12	5	14	19	9

1/ Includes Hotel Association et al. v. District of Columbia Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: 70 establishments, 8,706 employees covered, 70 employers owed $725,714.35 in minimum wages of which all but $73,720.61 paid as of November 6, 1978. The unpaid amount due 1,952 employees was returned to 45 affected employers as required by the Court.

2/ July, August, September 1976.

3/ The number of employers audited was 1,154.

4/ The number of employers audited was 891.

(*claims closed)

TABLE A-5

Individuals working in any of the jobs listed below are required by the Government of the District of Columbia to have certification, a commission, license, or permit.

The following occupations require an occupational or professional license. The Branch of Applications of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing is located in Room 109, 614 H Street, N.W.

Accountant, Certified Public (CPA)	(profess. & kin.)	A Term
Air-Conditioning Installer-Servicer, Window Unit	(any ind.)	637.261.010
Architect	(profess. & kin.)	001.061.010
Back-Hoe Operator	(any ind.)	850.683.030
Barber	(per. ser.)	330.371.010
Barber Apprentice	(per. ser.)	330.371.014
Boiler Operator	(any ind.)	950.382.010
Bulldozer Operator	(any ind.) I	850.683.010
Business-Opportunity-And-Property Investment Broker	(bus. ser.; real estate)	189.157.010
Cableway Operator	(any ind.)	921.663.030
Cage Operator	(any ind.)	921.663.030
Child Psychologist	(profess. & kin.)	045.061.010
Chiropractor	(medical ser.)	079.101.010
Convertible-Power-Shovel Operator	(any ind.)	850.683.030
Cosmetics Demonstrator	(ret. tr.)	297.345.010
Cosmetologist	(per. ser.)	332.271.010
Cosmetologist Apprentice	(per. ser.)	332.271.014
Dental Hygienist	(medical ser.)	078.361.010
Dentists	(medical ser.)	072.

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

Derrick Operator	(any ind.)	921.663.022
Director, Funeral	(per. ser.)	187.167.030
Doctor, Naturopathic	(medical ser.)	079.101.014
Electrical Repairer	(any ind.)	829.281.014
Electrician	(any ind.)	824.261.010
Electrician	(ship & boat bldg. & rep.)	825.381.030
Electrician	(water trans.)	825.281.014
Electrician Apprentice	(any ind.)	824.261.014
Electrician, Chief	(motion pic.)	824.137.010
Electrician, Locomotive	(loco. & car bldg. & rep.)	825.281.026
Electrician, Radio	(any ind.)	823.281.014
Electrician, Supervisor	(any ind.)	829.131.014
Electrician, Supervisor	(ship & boat bldg. & rep.)	825.131.010
Electrologist	(per. ser.)	339.371.010
Embalmer Apprentice	(per. ser.)	338.371.010
Embalmer	(per. ser.)	338.371.014
Engineers	(all professional engineers)	
Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	(any ind.)	637.261.014
Gin-Pole Operator	(const.)	921.663.030
Hair Stylist	(per. ser.)	332.271.018
Hoisting Engineer	(any ind.)	921.663.030
Horizontal-Earth-Boring-Machine Operator	(const.)	850.662.010

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

Manager, Barber Shop	(if a Barber)	(per. ser.)	187.167.058
Manager, Beauty Shop		(per. ser.)	187.167.058
Manicurist		(per. ser.)	331.674.010
Mucking-Machine Operator		(const.)	850.683.026
Nurses	(all professional)	(medical ser.)	075.
Nurse, Licensed Practical		(medical ser.)	079.374.014
Optometrist		(profess. & kin.)	079.101.018
Osteopathic Physician		(medical ser.)	071.101.010
Pharmacist		(profess. & kin.)	074.161.010
Physical Therapist		(medical ser.)	076.121.014
Physicians & Surgeons		(medical ser.)	070.
Popefitter		(const.)	862.381.018
Plumber		(const.)	862.381.030
Plumber Supervisor		(const.)	862.131.018
Podiatrist		(medical ser.)	079.101.022
Power-Shovel Operator		(any ind.)	850.683.030
Psychologists		(profess. & kin.)	045.
Real-Estate Broker		(real estate)	250.357.018
Refrigerating Engineer		(any ind.)	950.362.014
Refrigerating Engineer, Head		(any ind.)	950.131.010
Refrigeration Mechanic		(any ind.)	637.261.026
Registered Nurses		(medical ser.)	075.
Sales Agent, Real Estate		(real estate)	250.257.018
Scraper Operator		(const.)	850.683.038

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

Shampooer	(per. ser.)	332.271.010
Skip-Hoist Operator	(any ind.)	921.663.030
Stationary Engineer	(any ind.)	950.382.026
Stationary Engineer Apprentice	(any ind.)	950.382.030
Stationary-Engineer Supervisor	(any ind.)	950.131.014
Steam Fitter	(const.)	862.381.018
Surgeons	(medical ser.)	
Tower-Excavator Operator	(const.)	850.683.042
Utility-Tractor Operator	(const.)	850.683.046
Veterinarian	(medical ser.) profess. & kin.)	073.

(any one who uses the title "Veterinarian" or a derivative thereof must be licensed.)

Installers, servicers, and repairers etc. employed by public utilities are not licensed by the District of Columbia.

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

The following occupations require a license from the License Branch, Business Licenses and Permits Division, Room 101, 614 H Street, N.W.

Auctioneer	(ret. tr,; whole tr.)	294.257.010
Card Reader	(amuse. & rec.)	159.647.018
Crystal Gazer	(amuse. & rec.)	159.647.018
Exterminator	(any ind.)	389.684.010
Fortune Teller	(amuse. & rec.)	154.647.018
Guard, Chief (if uniformed)	(any ind.)	372.167.014
Guard, Security (if uniformed)	(any ind.)	372.667.034
Guide	(per. ser.)	353.367.010
Guide, Sightseeing	(per. ser.)	353.363.010
Investigator, Private	(bus. ser.)	372.267.018
Mind Reader	(amuse. & rec.)	159.647.018
Palmist	(amuse. & rec.)	159.647.018
Parking-Lot Attendant	(auto. ser.)	915.473.010
Pawnbroker	(ret. tr.)	191.157.010
Peddler	(ret. tr.)	291.457.018
Photographer, Still (Street Photographer)	(profess. & kin.)	143.062.030
Sales Representative, Door-to-Door (if down payment is collected before delivery of goods)	(ret. tr.)	291.357.010
Salesperson, New Cars	(ret. tr.)	273.353.010
Salesperson, Used Cars	(ret. tr.)	273.353.010

Tea-Leaf Reader	(amuse. & rec.)	159.674.018
Tow Truck Operator	(auto. ser.)	919.663.026
Vendor	(amuse. & rec.)	291.457.022

The following occupations require a license from the Alcholic Beverage Control Board, Room L-200, 605 G Street, N.W.

Manager, Liquor Establishment	(hotel & rest.)	187.167.126
Manager, Beer Parlor	"	"
Manager, Cocktail Lounge	"	"
Manager, Night Club	"	"
Manager, Tavern	"	"
Sales Representative, Malt Liquors	(whole. tr.)	260.357.018
Sales Representative, Wines and Liquors	(whole. tr.)	260.357.580

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

The following occupations require a license from the District Boxing & Wrestling Commission, Room 905, 614 H Street, N.W.

Announcer	(amuse. & rec.)	159.347.010
Booking Manager (Promoter)	(amuse. & rec.)	191.117.014
Boxer	(amuse. & rec.)	153.341.010
General Practitioner (Examining Physician)	(medical ser.)	070.010.022
Manager, Boxer	(amuse. & rec.)	153.117.014
Manager, Wrestler	(amuse. & rec.)	153.117.014
Second	(amuse. & rec.)	346.677.018
Umpire (Referee & Judge)	(amuse. & rec.)	153.267.018
Inspector		
Matchmaker		
Timekeeper		

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

The following occupations require a license or special police commission from the Government of the District of Columbia. Application is made at the Investigative Services Division, DC Police Department, Room 903, 614 H Street, N.W.

Armored-Car Guard	(bus. ser.)	372.567.010
Detective	(any ind.) I	376.367.014
Detective	(any ind.) II	376.667.014
House Officer	(hotel & rest.)	376.367.018
Investigator, Private	(bus. ser.)	372.267.018
Store Detective	(ret. tr.)	376.367.014
Undercover Operator	(ret. tr.)	376.367.026

TABLE A-5 Cont'd

The following occupations require a license from the License Division, Department of Insurance, Room 512, 614 H Street, N.W.

District Branch Manager (if engaged in sales)	(insurance)	186.167.034
District Sales Manager (if engaged in sales)	(insurance)	186.167.034
Manager, Insurance Agency (if engaged in sales)	(insurance)	186.167.034
Estate Planner	(insurance)	186.167.010
General Agent	(insurance)	250.257.010
Insurance Broker	(insurance)	250.257.010
Insurance Collector (if engaged in sales)	(insurance)	241.367.010
Sales Agent, Casualty Insurance	(insurance)	250.257.010
Sales Agent, Fire Insurance	(insurance)	250.257.010
Sales Agent, Insurance	(insurance)	250.257.010
Sales Agent, Life Insurance	(insurance)	250.257.010
Sales Agent, Marine Insurance	(insurance)	250.257.010
Special Agent (if engaged in sales)	(insurance)	166.167.046
Special Agent, Group Insurance	(insurance)	169.167.050

SOURCES

(1) Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Business in Washington, unpublished Report, December 1979-January 1980.

(2) D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis "An Analysis of Job Openings in the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank," 1973, 1978 and 1979.

(3) ....., "FY 80 Annual Planning Information Report," September 1979.

(4) D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Employment Service, Employment Services Automated Reporting Systems (ESARS), September 1978 and September 1979.

(5) Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, "Projected Population July 1981," Montgomery, Prince George's and Charles Counties.

(6) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Census of Populations, 1970 Detailed Characteristics," Final Report PC(1)-D10, District of Columbia.

(7) U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Current Population Survey" (unpublished detail for the District of Columbia).

(8) U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Guidelines for the Development of Labor Market Information Needed for CETA Planning Purposes," 1979.

(9) Virginia Employment Commission, "Projected Population by Race, Age, and Sex, Planning District 8, Northern Virginia PDC," July 1981.

(10) The Washington Post, April 13, 1980.

(11) The Washington Post, January 13, 1980.